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## BRITAIN MAY MAKE LARGE CONCESSIONS TO WIN IRISH PEACE

When Mr. Lloyd George Meets  
Sinn Fein Leaders in London  
Today Generous Conditions  
Are Likely to Be Offered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Lloyd George and Eamon de Valera will meet at No. 10 Downing Street at 4:30 p. m., tomorrow, The Christian Science Monitor is informed by Sir James Craig, secretary to Mr. de Valera's party. On the eve of this momentous conference, Mr. Lloyd George is spending the day quietly at Chequer Court, the official country residence of the Premier, and Mr. de Valera's understood to be conferring with his sympathizers and advisers, although much reticence is being observed in regard to both his activities and his place of residence. The Grosvenor Hotel is the temporary headquarters of "the president," only a stone's throw from the United States Embassy, and at the hotel various members of the Sinn Fein party are meeting in the daytime.

The atmosphere in which Mr. de Valera will meet the Premier is much improved as a result of the truce, which has not been broken in any way by either side. Revolvers have been discarded both in Dublin and London, and batches of police auxiliaries are proceeding on indefinite leave of absence from duty in Ireland.

It is a sign of the times that the official in Dublin Castle, whose duty it is to give out details to the press of outrages that have occurred, is now unemployed, and has taken advantage of his unusual liberty to go bathing. More gratifying still is the official announcement that Lord Bandon, the Irish peer who was kidnapped recently, has been released.

Meeting to be Informal  
Matters are much too delicate for a statement to be made at the present moment, Mr. Childers, the Irish representative of The Christian Science Monitor, by any of the Sinn Fein party. The position, however, is as indicated by the published correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera. It will be an informal meeting, so informal that Sinn Fein is not compelled to announce in advance what members of the party, if any, will meet Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. de Valera has come to London to enter into discussion with the British Premier that Mr. de Valera is prepared to satisfy the British Cabinet's requirement that Ireland must remain within the Empire. When asked whether this could be assumed, Mr. Childers' answer was a plain negative.

One thing about Mr. de Valera is clear, according to official authority, and that is that the Sinn Fein president has been able to bring about a cessation of outrages during the negotiations and possibly longer, thus clearing up what was before a doubtful point. Official circles have repeatedly declared their doubt as to whether Mr. de Valera could control the extremist element enough to insure a peaceful atmosphere for a discussion.

General Smuts Available  
It is learnt that Thursday's meeting will be devoted to the task, so far as the British Premier is concerned, of securing acquaintance with the Sinn Fein viewpoint and clearing the ground in preparation for a more formal meeting which may be held later on, and to which Ulster will send a representative. It is the government's view that no good could come of a full conference, such as was originally proposed by the Premier, without a preliminary clearing of the ground, and indeed the correspondence between Mr. de Valera and the Premier does not envisage such a conference.

Mr. de Valera's view will not be received without consideration, it is stated, and if the desire is sufficiently strong that General Smuts should act as chairman of a full conference on the Irish question later, there would be no objection on the government's side.

General Smuts is a personage peculiarly qualified, in the view of many, to take the leading part in a settlement, for he is of Dutch parentage, has earned a reputation for neutrality as regards the British Government by fighting against England in the Boer War, has taken part in the growth of South Africa, which was the subject of a great experiment in pacification, and has held that country within the Empire against a strong separatist and a Nationalist tendency. At the same time he has been a fearless critic of the British Government's policy toward Ireland, and has gone further in his criticism than any other dominion premier.

Certain straws are indicating how the tide of concession toward Ireland is flowing, and how great is the Irish opportunity, as compared with previous periods in Irish history. At the political breakfast given on Tuesday by Lord Derby, and attended by the Premier and several Unionist members, it was again made clear that very generous conditions could be offered to secure pacification in the

## HOUSE IN QUANDARY OVER BONUS BILL

Mr. Mondell to Discuss Situation  
With President—Tariff Bill  
Debate Resumed—Mr. Harding  
Sends Oil-Duty Letter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Republican leaders in the House are in a quandary over the situation that confronts the soldiers' bonus bill.

Disregarding President Harding's address to the Senate, which probably will have the effect of blocking the measure effectively in that body, Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, announced yesterday that he intends to hold hearings on the bonus question as soon as the taxation program is passed.

On the other hand, Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, the Republican floor leader, is holding the bonus action on the bonus at this time. He expressed frank surprise at the announcement of Chairman Fordney, an announcement that was made quite evidently without consultation with the leader of the Republican Steering Committee. He asserted that it was his opinion that the House should advance the Fordney tariff bill and the revenue program with all possible haste so that Congress could recess on September 1.

Mr. Mondell to Go to White House  
Mr. Mondell, it is understood, intends to go to the White House today or tomorrow to discuss the situation with President Harding. He agrees with the President and with A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, that the bonus bill should not be acted upon.

As it appeared yesterday, the House is divided on the question, though Chairman Fordney will have a powerful backing in any step he may take to push the bonus into the foreground. He intends to redraft his own bill which passed the House last session, so that the payments will be considerably less than those provided in the Senate measure.

Mr. Fordney is strongly in favor of keeping Congress in session until the bonus question is disposed of definitely and finally. In this determination he has the support of a majority of the Ways and Means Committee, though members are anxious to finish up the work of Congress as quickly as possible.

President's View on Oil Duty

Debate was resumed on the Tariff Bill in the House at another night session. Earlier in the Mr. Fordney provoked discussion by announcing in the House that he had received a letter from President Harding relating to the proposed duty on crude and fuel oils. In reply to James F. Byrnes (D.), Representative from South Carolina, who asked that the letter be made public, Mr. Fordney stated he "preferred to have the letter read to the House during consideration of the oil duties."

President Harding is reported to have informed the Ways and Means Committee chairman that he was opposed to oil duties unless coupled with a provision permitting the waiving of the duties upon negotiation of commercial and trade agreements with Mexico. According to reports, these negotiations are now in progress, and Mr. Harding fears the imposition of an import duty on oils will interfere with their successful conclusion.

John F. Carey (D), Representative from New York, in an attack on the bill, declared that the people are not interested in what is transpiring in the House with regard to the tariff. "Not until they feel the pinch of rising prices, in increasing unemployment, in the bad time coming and sure to stay," said Mr. Carey, "will they scrutinize with care and attention what is being done in this House today. When they appreciate it, they will wreak a terrific vengeance on the party and influences which have wasted opportunity to give them relief from the evils which are upon them."

Mr. Carey attacked the American valuation provisions of the bill, declaring its operation will be to protect duties. He quoted John G. Shedd, president of Marshall Field & Co., as condemning the proposed plan as impracticable.

South of Ireland, so long as Sinn Fein was content with a position within the Empire and the non-coercion of Ulster.

The former emphasis on the naval and military aspect of the question has disappeared apparently.

## EGYPTIAN PROBLEM NEARER SOLUTION

Arrival of Egyptian Delegation  
in London and Commencement  
of Discussions Is Triumph  
for Moderate Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The situation in Egypt, though by no means settled, shows signs of considerable improvement, so The Christian Science Monitor was informed by an authority on Egyptian affairs, and the departure of the Egyptian delegation, headed by the Prime Minister, Adly Yeghen Pasha, with its subsequent arrival in London, is looked upon as a signal triumph for the Moderate Party which constitutes the Egyptian Government.

The discussions which Adly Pasha and his colleagues will carry on with Lord Curzon, with the object of reaching an acceptable plan of self-government for Egypt along the lines of Lord Milner's report, have commenced.

Lord Curzon has put before the dominion premiers at the imperial conference the general lines which he intends to adopt for the proposed settlement, which meet with their entire approval.

The recent rioting in Alexandria, which at times assumed very grave proportions, has to some extent made the giving of self-government to Egypt more difficult, for it has brought home to foreigners, other than British residents, the dangers that might well arise if the British troops were withdrawn to the limits of the canal zone.

France Has Large Interests

Both the French and Italian residents in Egypt, it is stated, have made their attitude clear, and in the light of the possibility of a general massacre of Europeans, which they consider existed during the three days' rioting, there is some doubt as to whether either the French or Italian governments will care to surrender their rights on the canal zone, accepting only in place of them the safeguards offered by the Milner report.

Meantime there can be little doubt—excepting among those Egyptian Nationalists who are wilfully blind—that it has been generally recognized in the land of the Pharaohs that much harm has been done to the cause which has as its aim free and independent Egypt. Although British might is still willing to make concessions to the Egyptian Government, French interests, which play no small part in arriving at any Egyptian settlement, must be fully considered.

A case in point is to be seen in the Suez Canal Company which, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of shares are held in Britain, is nevertheless a French company whose meetings are held in Paris. Therefore, for this reason alone, it must be clear even to the extremists that a continued agitation against foreigners residing in Egypt is distinctly inimical to the Nationalist cause.

Cabinet's Firm Hand

The Egyptian Government has taken a firm hand with some members of the extremist section. Saad Zaghlul Pasha's own journal having been suppressed for six months, and, one by one, his assistants are leaving him either by choice or compulsion. The latest to leave the country is Prince Aziz Hassan, who has been officially requested to go, or, in other words, has been deported. Prince Hassan became notorious in the first Balkan War, where he commanded Turkish cavalry at Kirk-Kilisseh, and during the recent war, owing to his unfriendly actions, was with other members of his family requested to leave Egypt. He had only returned about two months ago.

Although Zaghlul Pasha is trying to make political capital out of the government's action in deporting Hassan, it is doubtful if he will succeed, for the government's action in this matter, and also in suppressing Zaghlul Pasha's newspaper, has created a feeling of respect for the Egyptian Cabinet, which, in turn, has given an increased sense of security throughout the country.

Zaghlul Pasha has endeavored to show that he apprehends government action against himself, but the Cabinet quite clearly sees it would be a mistake to proceed against him, as it would only allow him to pose as a national martyr. The Egyptian Government has gone so far as to state in its newly established organ that his arrest is not probable.

FRENCH CHAMBER  
COMPLETES SESSION  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Chamber and the Senate by a decree of the government is closed. The vacation is welcomed by the members, and the final assault on the Briand Cabinet was weak and insignificant. For a month the government has had a constitutional right to close the session, since the legal minimum of five months duration was past.

Unless there are unexpected incidents, the Chamber will not reassemble again for three months, that is toward the middle of October. In the meantime the government will be called upon to take many important decisions.

## NEWS SUMMARY

It was again made clear that very generous conditions could be offered to secure pacification in South Ireland, so long as Sinn Fein was content with a position within the Empire and non-coercion of Ulster. The former emphasis on the military and naval aspect of the question has apparently disappeared. Today's meeting between the British Premier and Mr. de Valera will take place at No. 10 Downing Street at half-past four in the afternoon and the atmosphere is much improved as a result of the unbroken truce. Mr. de Valera's presence at the conference is not taken as yet to indicate a willingness on his part to have Ireland remain within the Empire. There will be a more formal meeting later on, it is believed, in which Ulster will have representation.

The situation in Egypt, though by no means settled, shows signs of considerable improvement, and the departure of the Egyptian delegation, led by Adly Yeghen Pasha, the Prime Minister, with its subsequent arrival in London, is looked upon as a triumph for the Moderate Party. The discussions which Adly Pasha and his colleagues will carry on with Lord Curzon, with the object of reaching an acceptable plan of self-government for Egypt along the lines of Lord Milner's report, have commenced.

The Egyptian Government has gone so far as to state, in its new organ, that the arrest of Saad Zaghlul Pasha is not probable.

The trials of Germany's alleged war criminals continue to occupy German public attention. The Minister of Justice, in a speech delivered at Leipzig, defended the judges presiding in the cases, and criticized the French Premier for what he termed his appeal to national passions.

Peace in the engineering and shipbuilding trades in Britain was determined upon by the men as a result of a ballot in favor of accepting the proposed wage reduction.

The French Parliament is closed by official decree. The final pre-emption attacks on Mr. Briand were regarded as weak and insignificant.

While official acceptance by France of the invitation to Washington is unreserved, the special situation of France, as a nation obliged to maintain a considerable army, is insisted upon. The first thought of France is that of her security, and any attempt to impose the suppression of her military service, unless accompanied with the most unimpeachable guarantees, will, it is stated, be doomed to failure.

Indications now are that the date of the conference of the powers, originally planned to be held in Washington on armistice day, may be called to meet at an earlier date. The desire that a preliminary conference be held to meet in London is said to have disclosed the need of prompt action.

Prohibition leaders expressed confidence yesterday in the success of the anti-beer bill in the Senate and voiced the belief that the hostile minority would meet overwhelming defeat. They ridiculed the charge made by its opponents that the measure is unconstitutional.

In a letter to the Chicago Real Estate Convention yesterday, President Harding declared that "there are special reasons for the assurance that the business outlook is fast improving." Senator Calder of New York warned the convention that a continued structural shortage might necessitate paternalistic subsidy legislation such as now exists in many European countries.

In the national House of Representatives yesterday, Robert Luce of Massachusetts proposed the refunding of the debt of the United States and the funding of debts owed the United States, by a system of serial bonds, with fixed amounts covering principal and interest falling due annually.

There is said to be need of greater unity of effort for the cause of Armenia among factions in the United States, each group at present appearing to be promoting policies to justify its existence.

The National Educational Association, at its convention at Des Moines last week, adopted resolutions calling for cooperation with the Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Legion and the American Medical Association, and asking for the establishment of a department of school revenue in Washington.

Republican leaders in the House are reported in a quandary over the bonus bill, and Mr. Mondell, floor leader, is to confer with the President on the situation. Debate on the tariff was resumed last night, and Mr. Harding, in a letter to Representative Fordney, gave his views on the proposed imposition of a duty on oils.

Senators Norris and La Follette, in an open letter to Senator Lodge, ask that the hearing on their resolutions regarding the methods used by Great Britain in Ireland be postponed during the Irish peace conference now being held in London.

## SUPPORTERS OF DRY BILL CONFIDENT

Overwhelming Defeat of Hostile  
Minority in Senate Expected  
by Prohibition Men—"Medi-  
cal Beer" Not Recognized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Despite the vigorous crusade started in the United States Senate against the Volstead supplementary bill outlawing beer as medicine, prohibition leaders expressed complete confidence yesterday that the campaign had virtually spent itself, and that the hostile minority would find itself confronted with overwhelming odds when the roll call on the measure comes.

Consideration of the Volstead bill was prevented yesterday by the fact that the Senate recessed with the motion for the recommitment of the bonus bill still before it, and, when the Senate convened, the debate on the recommitment of the resolution proceeded, cutting off consideration of the beer bill.

The expectation now is that the democratic orators who are fighting the recommitment of the bonus legislation and incidentally attempting to make political capital at the expense of the Republican Party will exhaust their fireworks within the next 24 hours. As soon as the bonus bill is out of the way, the Senate can proceed to the consideration of the beer bill.

Supreme Court Decisions

Charges that the pending bill is unconstitutional, made by leading senators, were ridiculed by the prohibition leaders, who asserted that the decisions of the Supreme Court read by Thomas Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, in reply to Philander Chase Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, completely revealed the shallowness of the contention.

It was also pointed out that the opponents of the bill, the men who are now raising the flag of "medical freedom," have always been hostile to prohibition, though some of them voted for the Eighteenth Amendment in their states. One such Senator is James W. Wadsworth (R.), of New York, who was one of the bitterest opponents of the amendment.

Answer of Prohibition Leaders

An important aspect of the fight for complete "medical freedom" from all restrictions under the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead code is the fact that the medical profession itself has absolutely refused to make such a fight. Only individual doctors fought for medical beer, and these cases in no wise secured the indorsement of the profession. That the great majority of the high-standing members of the profession condemned beer as medicine is the answer of the prohibition leaders to the cry for "freedom" raised in the Senate.

Senators who are taking a leading part in the fight to get the bill through the Senate without emasculating amendments contend that whatever "flag" is raised, the motive is the same, namely, to defeat all efforts to strengthen the weak joints of the prohibition structure.

"The anxiety of the irreconcilable wets, like Senator Wadsworth, about bringing prohibition into disrepute with the pending bill fools no one," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel and legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in a statement yesterday.

"If some of these violent opponents of prohibition thought this bill would

accomplish that purpose, they would not oppose it. The real friends of the Eighteenth Amendment are not disturbed over the enactment of a measure that means honest law enforcement."

"There never has been a prohibition law that did not control the prescribing of liquor. These laws have been universally upheld. Experience shows that one doctor in a community may abuse his profession and become a liquor purveyor and menace the whole community. This is why the American Medical Association at its recent meeting in Boston, condemned these unworthy members of the profession as follows:

"Whereas, Reproach has been brought upon the medical profession by some of its members who have misused the law which permits the prescribing of alcohol; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Medical Association now expresses its disapproval of the acceptance by a small minority of the profession of the position of being purveyors of alcoholic beverages."

The proposed law is a protection to that large per cent of the medical profession who are true to their ideals. It penalizes only the guilty.

"The cry of unconstitutionality is the last resort of the opposition to protect an indefensible position. The provisions complained of are precedent and necessary to an honest enforcement of the law."

"The eleventh hour rally in the Senate to save medical beer as a substitute for booze shows the purpose of the opposition to destroy prohibition enforcement. Medical beer is not recognized in the medical profession or in the prohibition laws of the states."

GERMAN TRIAL OF  
SUBMARINE OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless, BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The alleged war criminals' trials continue to occupy public interest. The resumed case at Leipzig today in which Lieutenant Dittmar and Lieutenant Boldt, accused of ordering the torpedoing of the British hospital ship Llandovery Castle, and of firing on rescued sailors, again attracted a crowded court. Most of the German witnesses called today denied indignantly that any shots had been fired on the lifeboats carrying rescued British sailors.

Mr. Schiffer, the Minister of Justice, in a public speech delivered here today discussed the Leipzig trials and defended warmly the German judges trying cases against attacks made on them recently by Aristide Briand, and said that if the French Premier would not agree to placing French soldiers suspected of war crimes on trial, at least he might refrain from speeches appealing to national passions and creating an atmosphere of hate.

BRITISH ENGINEERS  
ACCEPT REDUCTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Peace in the engineering and shipbuilding trades has been determined upon by the men as a result of a ballot, which was issued this afternoon at Granville House, in favor of accepting the wage reduction proposed by the Engineering and National Employers Federation. The actual figures were:

For accepting the memorandum on wage reductions ..... 175,145  
Against ..... 108,969

Majority for acceptance ..... 66,176  
A satisfactory feature of the ballot result is that every union in their respective federations voted by a majority in favor of accepting the employers' terms.

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## CONFERENCE DATE MAY BE ADVANCED TO AVOID DELAY

Indication That Early Preliminary Meeting Might Be Urged  
Prompts Plan—Powers Indicate Washington as Choice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The intimation on Tuesday that Armistice Day would be regarded as a fitting time for the meeting of the conference of the powers to consider the problems of the Pacific and Far East and the limitation of armaments, together with the cabined report that it might be considered desirable to hold a preliminary meeting in London before that time, led to the intimation yesterday that the conference might convene before November 11. It was said that the desire of the United States Government is that the meeting be held as soon as possible, having due regard to the convenience of all concerned.

There is no probability that the conference will take place in any other city than Washington, and the cordial reception of the invitation of this government naming Washington as the meeting place, by France, Great Britain, and Italy, indicates that those nations favor that arrangement. Not only will the United States be solicitous for the honor of entertaining the delegates on this momentous occasion, but it is believed that it will be to the interest of all the powers to hold the meeting here.

A preliminary meeting of any sort held elsewhere might detract from the importance of the main conference. It would not be possible, in such a preliminary conference, to discuss all the phases of the questions that are to come up, and if favorable results did not flow from it, or if obstacles arose which, by nature of the limitations of such a conference could not be overcome, there might result a feeling of discouragement.

Groundwork Must Be Laid

While it is reiterated that no progress along the line of reducing armaments can be made until the causes of irritation and friction are removed, still a conference, which had within its purview all kinds of subjects could select the order in which it seemed best to consider them and the phase of each subject that it was best to take up for discussion. The agenda would always be within the control of such a conference, while it could not be in a preliminary meeting.

Great Britain's Problems

It is realized, of course, that Great Britain has special problems demanding attention at the present, her own peculiar responsibilities and difficulties in the East, and the fact that the premiers from her overseas dominions are in London for a discussion of these and other matters. What she deals with, independently, is her own affair, but such action cannot be termed a preliminary conference with regard to the one to be held in Washington. Each of the powers concerned will be taking stock of its own interests and the best mode of presenting its views at the conference from now on. That can be done without the holding of any preparatory conference.

There is an understanding that China is grateful for the opportunity of participating in the councils of the powers, and although the reply from Japan had not been received yesterday, this was held to be due to the remoteness of Tokyo and the necessary delay that this and other conditions entail. There is a feeling of confidence that the representatives of all the nations named will be here when the time comes for the deliberations planned. Other nations than those involved are deeply interested, but as far as can be learned, there has been no application on the part of any of them for representation in the conference.

Security of France

French Army Can Only Be Reduced  
If Adequate Guarantees Are Given

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Wednesday)—While the official acceptance by France of the invitation to Washington is unreserved, the special situation of France, as a nation obliged to maintain a considerable army, is insisted upon. The first thought of France is that of her security, and any attempt to impose the suppression of military service, unless accompanied with the most unimpeachable guarantees will be doomed to failure.

It is not, of course, known how far there is any desire to discuss this matter, but it would appear that the whole question of the promises given to France, such as a military pact with England and America and the protection of an effective league of nations, will be raised by France. Were such promises to be renewed and fulfilled, no country would welcome more than France the opportunity of lightening the burden of armament.

A Preliminary Meeting

There is in the American communication to France only a definite reference to a meeting at Washington, but apparently England has been given to understand that there will be a



preliminary conference to be held almost immediately, presumably at London. It would be good to make this point clear for otherwise there may result a misunderstanding of regrettable character.

As French official circles have no information respecting the London meeting, which, it is represented, will be exclusively concerned with the Pacific problem and in which the United States, England, the British Dominions and Japan will participate, it is being asked whether France, who has substantial interests in the Far East, will be admitted. It would be surprising were she not to take part in all the conversations relative to these questions, since she has great possessions in Indo-China, and in Tongking, and in China itself she has vital interests.

"Fertinax," discussing the Washington conference in "Echo de Paris," asks whether it is admitted that France, who has to control the execution of the Versailles Treaty, has a right to privileged treatment in respect of armaments. He asks if it is prudent to add to the discussion of naval armaments the question of continental armaments. He is opposed to the exclusion of France from the preliminary reunion, for France might find herself in the presence of an Anglo-American understanding.

He counsels prudence, because "in the measure that America concerns herself with the affairs of Europe she is inclined to conduct herself in the same way as England in spite of all that separates the two countries."

"Intransigent" points out the danger of a breakdown of the conference. Japan, it says, considers with skepticism the issue of the conference, where she will demand equality of treatment for the yellow race, and if the conference is inconclusive, it will aggravate the existing differences.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The "Temps," commenting on Aristide Briand's acceptance of the invitation of President Harding to a limitation of armaments conference, says:

"No official decision has yet been taken concerning the choice of delegates to represent our country at Washington. However, the conference bids fair to be of such importance, owing to the subjects of deliberation and the city where it is scheduled to meet, that the chiefs of the governments themselves appear qualified to represent their countries, and it is quite probable that Mr. Briand will attend personally.

"It will be the first time for two years that the principal allied and associated powers will be represented around the same table."

### British Representatives

The Times Says the Premier and Lord Curzon Should Not Go

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Times, which is a severe critic of the Premier and the present government, today discusses in its editorial columns the possible British representatives to the Washington disarmament conference. It declares that neither the Premier nor the Foreign Minister "is fitted by his position, his temperament and his past career to take a direct part in these negotiations."

The constitutional place of both ministers, adds the paper, is within the British realm, but, it says, it is not chiefly on constitutional grounds that their participation in the conference would be opposed. It cites the activities of the Premier and Lord Curzon previous to President Harding's proposal, which, it declares, indicated British initiative in the matter had been considered, although it long was known that the American President contemplated such a proposal; therefore curiously suggested awaiting further action on the President's part.

The Times states that the dominion premiers actually were discussing British initiative on Sunday at Chequers Court, when the American Ambassador arrived with President Harding's message.

"It was delivered in the nick of time, for however courteously the British initiative might have been received in Washington, more than doubt hangs over the character of its reception by the American public," continues the paper. "Suspicion would have been aroused that Great Britain was seeking ends other than those professed." In this connection The Times instances the Anglo-Japanese alliance and adds:

"It is for the same reason of avoiding suspicion that the attendance of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon in Washington seems particularly undesirable. The great qualification needed by the representatives of this Empire is character for conspicuous straightforwardness and honor. Mr. Lloyd George does not possess this character. Of all statesmen in Europe he probably is most distrusted. In America he is widely regarded as the man who encompassed President Wilson with his 'wisdomy'."

The paper then turns to Lord Curzon, alleging that his "pompous and pretentious manner and incapacity for business do not fit him to discharge the responsible duties the mission would impose."

### Italy Accepts Invitation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—It is officially announced that Italy has accepted President Harding's invitation to the disarmament conference. The American Ambassador on Tuesday presented President Harding's invitation. The press applauds the motives which have prompted President Harding's action, and assumes that the proposal will be eagerly accepted by the Italian Government.

### KING RETURNS FROM VISIT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The King and Queen and Princess Mary arrived in London at five o'clock this evening on their return journey from the Channel Islands.

## IRISH AGITATION IN SENATE SUSPENDED

During London Peace Conference Senators La Follette and Norris Ask Delay on Inquiry Into British Methods

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On the ground that the peace negotiations now under way between the British Government and Sinn Féin leaders render inadvisable the continuation of the anti-British campaign in the United States Senate, the efforts to get hearings before the Foreign Relations Committee on the Norris and La Follette resolutions were abandoned yesterday.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, and Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, had resolutions pending before the committee in which they asked for hearings by that body on the methods used by Great Britain to control the agitation in Ireland. The resolutions were the lineal descendants of the investigation of the Villard Committee in 1900.

Senator Norris and Senator La Follette wrote open letters to Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in which they declared that, in view of the negotiations under way, they thought it "wise and proper" to postpone the hearings. They served notice at the same time that if nothing came of the negotiations they would continue their agitation on the floor of the Senate and before the committee.

### Reaction to Sims Incident

There are strong indications that the Foreign Relations Committee was only too glad to relieve the Senators from appearing before it on behalf of their resolutions. There are similar indications that the Senate as a whole is thoroughly tired of the efforts of a few Senators to raise the Irish question in season and out of season, as the strategy of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic dictates.

The reaction to the agitation conducted by a small number of Senators became particularly noticeable after the reprimand administered by the Secretary of the Navy to Rear Admiral William S. Sims. It is safe to say that for every letter defending the reprimand, Senators received 10 letters condemning the action of the Navy Department, and declaring wholesale disapproval of the Irish agitators whether in Congress or out.

Probably this fact as well as the peace negotiations were responsible for the decision of the Senators not to press resolutions which were bound to go to cold storage in the normal course of things.

### Settlement Hoped For

"In view of the fact," said Senator Norris yesterday, "that peace negotiations between the British Government and the elected representatives of the Irish people are scheduled to take place in London commencing tomorrow, July 14, it seems to me wise and proper to postpone the hearing, which you have been kind enough to set for today, upon my resolution."

"I make this request because I sincerely hope that the negotiations in London will result in a durable settlement; which will give the Irish people the full measure of self government for which they are striving, and will put an end to the war in Ireland. I do not wish to embarrass the negotiations by pressing my resolution while they are in session. On the contrary it seems to me that all true friends of both Ireland and England will at this time seek to create an atmosphere favorable for peace."

"Nevertheless, if such negotiations fail to bring satisfactory results, I shall feel it my duty again to appear before you and upon the floor of the Senate, and press vigorously my resolution, in order that the entire civilized world may realize that the people of the United States will not acquiesce without protest in the violation of the recognized laws of civilized warfare."

## AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS WAGES CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The wages of employees of the American Railway Express, numbering about 50,000, will be cut 6 cents per hour, according to the latest wage ruling of the United States Railway Labor Board. The order, which goes into effect on August 1, will not affect the few hundred employees engaged in shop work. It is estimated that the saving to the company through the reduction will approximate \$8,000,000 yearly.

The general wage award made by the board last year gave the express workers an increase of 16 cents per hour, so that the present cut leaves them with 10 cents per hour more than they were getting during the war period.

## GERMAN WORKERS ISSUE DEFENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—German organized labor, which has just received the text of the address delivered at the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor by President Samuel Gompers of the federation, charging that German labor was responsible for the war, gave out today through its general commission an answer to Mr. Gompers' charge.

"The German workmen," says the reply, "has as little cause to hide his face in shame as the American workman. The contention of Mr. Gompers that the German workmen could have prevented the war by the sacri-

fice of a few thousand lives betrays a surprising lack of understanding of European conditions. By such a course the German workmen would have opened the way for the Russian army to march on Berlin. A peace worse than that of Versailles and a fearful enslavement of all Europe would have been the consequence.

"The German workmen participated in the war only to prevent the complete overthrow of Germany and the victory of the entente capitalistic imperialism. Their purpose was to secure the quick ending of the war through a peace of understanding. During the war we strove to admit with insufficient success to prevent the worst horrors. We vainly opposed the opening of the ruthless submarine warfare. But on the other hand we succeeded in stopping the Belgian deportations.

"Recently we caused Germany to accept the terrific burden of the ultimatum in order to open the way through colossal sacrifice for the re-establishment of real peace. We are combatting the nationalistic policy of revenge and we are working for democracy and true peace."

"We would be happy if the American workmen would renounce unjustifiable reproaches, let bygones be bygones, and extend us the hand of comradeship in our common endeavors."

## GREEKS CAPTURE RAILWAY TERMINUS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—The Greek army is advancing on four points, and following on its occupation of Yenishahr and Hassan Pasha, Chivril has been captured. The commencement of operations has aroused great enthusiasm.

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—(Greek Official Agency)—The Greek offensive against the Turkish Nationalists, which started on Monday on



Map shows Yenishahr and railway terminus of Chivril, which have just been captured by the Greek troops in their new offensive against the Kemalists Turks.

The Brussels front in Asia Minor and along the line to the south, began under excellent conditions.

News of the successful initiation of the movement was received with jubilation by the crowds surrounding the bulletin boards in Athens, which were particularly gleeful over the announcement from the Greek Ministry of War that the terminus of the town of Chivril, the terminus of the road to Smyrna (about 145 miles east of Smyrna and 45 miles south of Adnan Kara Hisar) had been occupied by the Greek troops.

Announcement also was made of the bombing by Greek airplanes of Eski-Shehr and Kutula. Two Turkish ammunition depots at Eski-Shehr were exploded.

The Greek press, without distinction of parties, echoes the solidly patriotic spirit of the people, the Venetian organs joining with the others in acclaiming the Greek army.

The "Estia," Venetianist, declares it is not Greece, but Hellenism, which has been oppressed for centuries. It protests against the many errors and misconceived judgments of the allied capitals, and declares: "It cannot be doubted that it is Europe, with its many noble traditions, that has come to grips with Asia and its brutal instincts."

## DAMAGE CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although the State Department has not been officially notified of the proposal by President Alvaro Obregon that countries whose nationals have suffered from the violence of former revolutions in Mexico shall meet with Mexican representatives to consider the appointment of a commission to pass upon such claims, it is believed that this is a development in line with a plan projected under the Carranza regime whereby the American Ambassador was to appoint a representative and the President of Mexico one, and these two to select a third to pass upon the disputed claims of damages by Americans. A law covering such conditions was passed in 1913.

According to the reports received here, Mexican embassies and legations have been instructed to notify interested nations of the desire of the Mexican Government to provide for the just and amicable settlement of foreign claims by this method. The period from 1910 to the present time is the period during which claims for alleged damages may be put forward.

There was a discussion of the desirability of enacting new legislation on this subject, but it was decided that the law of 1913 was sufficient to meet the present situation.

### WAGE OUT OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Following the settlement of the strike of the marine engineers, and other seamen's unions, arrangements are now being made by the shipping operators to ob-

## PRESIDENT WRITES REAL ESTATE MEN

"Business Outlook Is Fast Improving," Mr. Harding Tells National Convention—Senator Calder Urges Legislative Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Support of legislation that will afford every opportunity for more building construction by private initiative and more ownership of homes through liberal private arrangement of financing was urged by Senator William M. Calder, of New York, addressing the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards at the Auditorium theater here yesterday.

Measures considered by the Senate Committee on Reconstruction were recommended by the Senator for "relieving a critical situation confronting us today and forestalling subsidies."

"I warn this convention and the public," said Senator Calder, "that unless every practical and economically sound facility is afforded the active resumption of construction work, this continually increasing structural shortage may bring about such a state of need that paternalistic subsidy legislation must be resorted to. We may be approaching a condition of affairs such as exists in many European countries today. This will mean the adoption of European precedents born of the paternalism of monarchies, rather than a continuation of the American precedents which have made it possible for each man, through exceptional thrift and industry, to become a property owner."

### President Harding's Message

Assurance that the business outlook of the country is fast improving was given by President Harding in a message sent to the convention. President Harding said, in part:

"At a time when confidence is the greatest need, I am glad to extend greetings to the men whose speciality is inspiring confidence, and who have done so much to make America a home-building and a home-owning community. I feel able to say that there are special reasons for the assurance that the business outlook is fast improving."

That \$3,000,000,000 was lost in wages by labor because of the inactivity in the building trades in 1921, was the assertion made by Daniel Crawford Jr., president of the Philadelphia Operative Builders Association, in addressing the afternoon session of the convention.

"The bankers made a serious error in permitting the inflation which took place between the spring of 1919 and the spring of 1920," said Mr. Crawford. "For had they put on the brakes when they found the reserve diminishing, they could have stemmed the tide of inflation, and could have prevented much of the suffering which has been experienced during the past month."

The result of all this has been to create among the institutions that ordinarily financed building construction, and investors in general, a spirit of caution and inactivity, which if carried to extremes, will be just as hurtful as the period of over-extension and inflation proved to be.

### Tourists Parks Advocated

Establishment of parks in every community for automobile tourists, was advocated by Harry K. Fritchman, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Boise, Idaho. Mr. Fritchman, who conceived and developed the idea of the famous Tourist Park in Boise, described the operation of the park, and the history of its establishment. He said that it had not cost the city of Boise a dollar. The establishment of such parks was a fine display of civic hospitality, he said, and it was a good business proposition to establish camping places for automobile travelers.

At the opening session of the convention on Tuesday, Fred E. Taylor of Portland, Oregon, president of the National Association, urged the establishment of real estate courses in the educational institutions of the country. He also recommended that a publicity campaign be undertaken to popularize and explain the word "realtor," meaning real estate agent.

### STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One hundred and fifty-three of the ship passengers of the Mauretania, on the arrival of the steamship yesterday, were held on board by the immigration authorities, pending permission to land from Washington. Among the prominent persons temporarily detained were James M. Barnes, the professional golfer; Michael Fokine, the dancer, and his wife and son; and a number of British cotton brokers. Eight British subjects were permitted to land when Washington reported Britain's quota of immigrants not yet filled.

### NAVAL BILL SIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The annual naval appropriation bill was signed by President Harding late on Tuesday. The bill carries approximately \$410,000,000 and its signing ended the technical lapse of navy funds which had existed since July 1, when the fiscal year began. Under a resolution which accompanied the bill to the White House the appropriations were made retroactive to July 1, to cover up any technical deficits because of the lapse.

### ITALIAN CABINET CONSOLIDATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The President of the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. de Nicotri, has withdrawn his resignation and consequently the position of the Bonomi Cabinet has been consolidated.

tain a similar reduction in the wages of deck officers, and representatives of the Neptune Association, the union of the officers, met here recently to prepare a reply to the demand. This will be presented to the operators at a conference between representatives of the operators, the union and the Shipping Board, July 19.

## PROCLAMATION ON END OF WAR IN DOUBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whether there is to be or not to be a proclamation by the President of the United States formally declaring the war at an end between the United States and the Teutonic powers, is still hanging fire, awaiting the investigation and decision of the Attorney-General. The President has been veering to the opinion that such a proclamation might be desirable even if not strictly necessary.

While the fundamental purpose of the proclamation, as at first considered, was to put an end to war legislation and agencies created by it, it develops that it may put out of existence certain agencies which it is desired to continue, at least for the present. One of these is the Emergency Fleet Corporation. It was said that the Shipping Act provided that it should cease to function when peace was proclaimed by the President. Now, in the readjustment of the United States Shipping Board, and the announced intention of putting the American merchant marine on a practical paying basis, the Emergency Fleet Corporation has been revived and three men appointed as vice-presidents to act with the chairman of the Shipping Board, as directors of operations.

It was said at the office of the Shipping Board yesterday, however, that there was a provision in the Jones bill creating the Merchant Marine to the effect that the Emergency Fleet Corporation should continue to function until all of the ships had been sold and that previous law on the subject was thereby abrogated.

As it will be a long time before all the ships are sold and as the Emergency Fleet Corporation, as at present constituted, will have no purpose in continuing after that fact, this will not be jeopardized by a proclamation of peace. The attorney-general is endeavoring to find out if there are any other agencies whose activities might be questioned if such a proclamation were issued.

## TAMPICO RESUMING OIL DEVELOPMENT

TAMPICO, Mexico—Resumption of operations in the Tampico district by oil companies is expected in official circles here. Drilling permits are being granted daily by the government and some companies have continued work during the past month without discharging any men. It has been declared by a government official that the situation here is not a local problem, but the outcome of world conditions. He said that the new taxes placed on petroleum exports had but secondary influence on operations in this district.

Refineries are working, and several companies are storing large quantities of oil in their tanks, which had been nearly emptied by the heavy exportations made in June. That was the second most important month of the present year in oil shipments, 1,313,773 tons of oil having been exported. The Huasteca Petroleum Company established a record by loading six tankers on June 30.

Since the beginning of July exportation of oil has been greatly reduced, the outgoing tankers averaging but three or four daily, compared to 10 or 11 during the preceding months. It is reported, however, that the Huasteca Company has ordered its tankers to be made ready to resume operations in the near future. The Texas company intends to load eight tankers this week, this company exporting light oils, as usual.

## ARMY PLANES SINK GERMAN DESTROYER

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia—The German destroyer G-102 was sunk yesterday by an army bombing plane from Langley Field.

The destroyer, anchored at sea off the Virginia capes, was sunk by bombs dropped down from the Martin bombing planes that led the attack, reports to Langley Field said. The big D. H. planes did not get a chance at the target. No problem of locating the target was involved.

Between 55 and 60 planes, 52 of them army machines from Langley Field and the remainder naval seaplanes, took part in the attack. Six bombing planes of the smaller type reported having sent down 25-pound personnel bombs, many of which appeared to be direct hits. They soared over the target four times in formation volleying bombs; then gave way to bigger craft with heavier bombs.

This is the first time that land machines have operated over water so far from their base, it is said. The tests were made to determine the effectiveness of land machines under these conditions.

Two big bombers were disqualified and forced to turn back by engine trouble, before they reached the scene of operations. Pilots said they could have continued, but were under orders to take no chances.

### ITALIAN CABINET CONSOLIDATED

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## PHILIPPINES WANT HIGHER DEBT LIMIT

Present Limit of \$15,000,000 Is Called Inadequate to Liquidate Obligations in Depression Despite Favorable Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Declaring that financial depression in the Philippine Islands is due to the same causes that are responsible for its existence elsewhere, Jose P. Melencio denies that it is an indication of financial incompetence, or that because of it the Philippines should be refused their independence.

"There is nothing unusual in the request to have the limit of Philippine indebtedness increased from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000," said Mr. Melencio. "The need for that increase is not a sudden need. It has long been felt that the limit, \$15,000,000 set by an act of Congress years ago, was too inadequate for the needs of the Archipelago. General McIntyre, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, testified that the increase now sought has been asked by every governor America has ever sent out here."

### Canada's Debt Greater

"That the Government of the Philippine Islands can afford this increase of indebtedness cannot be disputed. In 1919, the revenues of the government were \$36,843,461.59. The estimated revenues for this year will be about \$42,000,000. The assessed value of the taxable property in the islands was, for the last year, \$802,352,634; in American money, \$401,476,342. The present condition of the Philippines therefore, as well as the present value of the taxable property would warrant a far greater extension of the limit of indebtedness than now is required."

"It will be remembered that at the close of the Civil War the United States had a total indebtedness of \$3,000,000,000, while Canada with a population less than that of the Philippines, has a present indebtedness of \$2,000,000,000 and is now increasing it in order to take care of her soldiers."

### New Credit Needed

"In fact, the present indebtedness of the Philippines is much less than the indebtedness of almost all the small independent countries of the world. It is less than that of Argentina, that of Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile and Denmark. Ecuador, Norway, Peru and Sweden also have greater indebtedness than the Philippine Islands."

The trouble is not with the Philippines. Their warehouses are filled with grain. Merchants' shelves are crowded with clothing and shoes. They have all the mechanical power they need and all the labor they want. Transportation and communication facilities are functioning normally. As regards the National Bank, it has a superfluity of assets, but these are "frozen"—there is no way to liquidate collaterals. Encouraged by the tremendous prosperity experienced soon after the signing of the armistice, this semi-government institution carried on an extensive banking business, extending credits freely to private commercial enterprises and lending money to coconut oil concerns, copra producers, sugar planters, and many others.

### Business Outlook Good

"The depression ensuing found its funds tied up. International transshipments of goods have ceased. The machinery of exchange and credit is clogged and does not function as usual. Consumption even of goods called necessities has decreased."

"The general business outlook in the Philippines, however, is bright, at least by comparison with other parts of the world. This is clear from the exchange rates. On June 18 last, eight drafts on Manila were quoted at 8 cents, that is, the peso was worth 46 cents, parity being 50 cents.

"The Philippines possess things that the world must have. If therefore, unsettled conditions of the world markets have killed prices, those same markets will come back to the islands as the process of readjustment proceeds. Even now, were it not that the government needs additional revenues to keep public works going on and the currency stabilized, it is believed it could have fared along on current income until the National Bank was able to release considerable portions of the 'frozen' funds."

## ANTI-DRY LEAGUE IS DISCREDITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The anti-dry league of New Jersey and its alleged tens of thousands of members are a joke, according to Samuel Wilson of the Anti-Saloon League, who has investigated the league. Mr. Wilson reports that it was incorporated on April 30, 1921, by a group of "irresponsible unknowns" who are gathering money in saloons to destroy the Eighteenth Amendment. City directories, he said, threw no light on these incorporators, and repeated visits to the organization's office failed to discover either president or secretary. Mr. Wilson says it is evident

## PROVINCETOWN PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING

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On large from S. S. DOROTHY BRADFORD Fare Round Trip \$2; one way \$1.75 including war tax

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that the organization is under control of liquor interests, as it is boasted in their official organ to the exclusion of other anti-prohibition movements; saloon keepers are soliciting members for it, and it is the only organization whose placards are displayed in saloons.

## TURKS DEPORTING GREEK INHABITANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—American travelers and others arriving here from Samsun report details on the persecutions of Christian populations living in this region. The notorious chief, Osman Agha, arriving at Samsun the second day of Balam, a Turkish celebration, inaugurated his entry by the killing of 10 Greeks. Then surrounding the stores of the American Tobacco Company, he arrested all the Greek clerks, numbering about 800, and had them transported in an unknown direction. Then he had the Greek quarter surrounded and arrested 1500 other Greeks who were deported in the interior. The population of 30 other villages in the Samsun region were killed while they were being transported to the place of exile. Other villages having refused to comply with the deportation order were set on fire by the Turks, and the inhabitants were killed. The American Commission which went to this place witnessed these crimes and brought evidence, which was shown to the Turkish Governor.

At Kerasound all the Greeks from 16 to 30 years of age were arrested and brought to the interior in an unknown direction. Since the beginning of the war the Turks exterminated by massacres, deportations, and famine, more than 250,000 Greeks of the Pont and as many other Greeks from the interior of Asia Minor. This work of exterminating an entire and peaceful population is pursued right before the eyes of a civilized world. A strong band composed of Turks and Lazas attacked the village of Armoudi, the near side of Karamoussal, and set fire to the houses on the River Aines. A Hellenic detachment stationed in this region finally repulsed the aggressors. The Ecumenical Patriarchate is very much concerned over the reports which are constantly received by the metropolitan, regarding the fact that the Greeks of the interior are subjected to massacres and persecutions. The Patriarchate will give to the British High Commissioner a long memorandum showing in detail the Turkish crimes. At the same time, the Patriarchate will call the attention of the inter-allied authorities to the illegitimate proceedings of the Turks in violation of the régime laid down by the inter-allied control at Constantinople, the arrest of the Greeks coming from Ismid and other localities of Marmara under the pretext that they participated in the misdeeds against the Turks.

### MORALE OF THE GREEK ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—Demetrios Gounaris, the Premier, arrived from Smyrna and expressed his great confidence in the army, which will do its duty. The leader of the opposition, Mr. Strates, who arrived on the same day from a visit to the front, declared that the soldiers are full of spirit. He added that Greek war material was abundant and the control of the organization so perfect that he was astonished. These authorized assertions and declarations are the best denials to news issued from suspected sources sometimes regarding mutiny in the Greek army, other times concerning Turkish victories, or else on the hesitation of the Greek people to accomplish the task confronting them. The rumor concerning the meeting of Mr. Gounaris with the High French Commissioner in Constantinople is denied.

### PROFIT FROM PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Manufacture of mail sacks at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary is expected to net the government a profit of about \$75,000, Attorney-General Daugherty said yesterday. The profit would be above expenses and the payment of a bonus to the prisoners engaged in the work. There was considerable opposition to prison-made goods competing in the market with the products of union labor, he said, but he believed that prisoners, by engaging in useful occupations, should be given an opportunity to fit themselves to become better citizens upon attaining their freedom.

### ITALIAN GENERAL IN AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—General Pietro Badoglio, chief of staff of the Italian army, has arrived here from Naples, Italy



## THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free,  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### Lloyds

Lloyds is seeking a new home. The association of underwriters, merchants, shipowners, and ship and insurance brokers which has done business in the Royal Exchange, London, for nearly 150 years, finds its premises too small, and is anxious to discover greater accommodation. The institution, which has its agents in every seaport throughout the world, had its origin in a seventeenth century coffee house, kept by Edward Lloyd, where intelligence of vessels was collected and made public. It was a master of Lloyds who first acquainted Napoleon with the news of Admiral Vernon's capture of Portobello; and such is the extent of its business now that the total amount of deposits and guarantees provided by its members as security exceeds £7,000,000. One of its relics is a gun from the "Lutine," lost in 1799 and salvaged in 1913; and with it is a bell of the "Lutine" which is always rung to announce the arrival of a vessel long overdue.

### The Excursionists

Several people have noticed lately that between the stations of Morecambe and Liverpool (England) the train is accompanied by a pigeon, which flies by the side of the railway for a distance of some 50 miles and then disappears. It has never been seen of the return journey, so the surmise is that it must find its way back to Morecambe, and that being for the reason of some English children. In the Bortholme. Then some day for no apparent reason the dog would be missing but every one knew that he would be found tearing along the tram line between the town and Ventimiglia, following the tram cars. Backward and forward he went all day long; sometimes he would be away for two days, but generally he only took one day off, and the next day took his accustomed place beside the baby's push-cart.

### Moving a Tenant

John Stow, the historian, gives an account of the way his father's house was taken up bodily and moved by an autocratic landlord in the time of Henry VIII. The property upon which the house stood was bought by the Earl of Sussex, the pupil and follower of Wolsey, with other lands and buildings, and a magnificent mansion was erected by the landlord for his own use on an empty site. This house being finished and having some reasonable plot of land left for a garden, he (Sussex) caused the pales of the gardens adjoining "on a sudden to be taken down."

"My father had a garden there," says Stow, "and a house standing close to his south side. . . . this house they loosed from the ground and bare upon rollers into my father's garden 22 feet ere my father heard thereof. No warning was given him, nor other answer when he spoke to the surveyors of that work, than that their master, Sussex, commanded them to do so. No man durst go to argue the matter, but each man lost his land and my father paid his whole rent which was six and eightpence the year for that half that was left."

Tenants at the present time may have to pay a higher rent than did Stow but they are protected from such high-handed proceedings. Many who possess cottages in unsuitable positions would be glad to think that removal could be as easily accomplished as it was in this case. The art of moving houses in England seems to have made little progress since the time of the Tudors, but the day may come when to loosen the ground round the house and place it on rollers will be an achievement accomplished between going off to business in the morning and the return at night.

### Anchoring Sand

Mr. James White of Ontario, who lately called a London newspaper if anyone could suggest a remedy for shifting sand, how, in fact, to anchor it, has had many replies. The trouble of drifting sand is far more common

than one would suppose, and the only remedy suggested is to plant some kind of tree or root that will take firm hold and prevent the drifting. On the banks of the Suez Canal it was found that planting various kinds of land-plants, mingled with the herbaceous plants such as the orchid or alga, was successful. In Denmark the common bramble has been used. Bengal fir trees and other trees have prevented the encroachments of the desert sands driven by the wind. Those who have seen the effect in Cornwall of the tiny delicate particles of sand after even one night of wind, changing the whole aspect of the foreshore, may be thankful that at the end of the eighteenth century a remedy was found, the common sea-rush called by Mr. Hudson "Phragmites arenaria," which on the thwens, or hillocks, formed by the sand, grows and spreads and clothes the yellow hollows and wave-like hills to their summits with its pale sere-looking gray-green tussocks. Other naturalists have spoken of it, Ray among the number, and Halliwell calls it "the Arundo arenaria of Linnaeus" or, as some have it "Calamagrostis arenaria," which now grows over the buried village and ancient church of Lelant and the tradition of Theophilus, King of Cornwall, who flourished in the fifth century. Norden, the historian, says Lelant was "sometyme a haven towne, but now of late decayed by reason of the sande which has choaked the harbour and buried much of the lands and houses, many devises they use to prevent the obsoletion of the church."

### The New Coinage

Is there growing up a new system of coinage in the United States? In the Constitution it is specifically stated that only the federal Congress shall have power to coin money. Yet, how shall be classified the new "street-car money" which is appearing in so many cities, if one does not regard it as money? True, it is not "legal tender" for anything but car-fares; for that matter, neither are postage stamps, or checks, or Liberty bonds, or mileage books legal tender; nor are pennies or 5-cent pieces strictly offerable for payments in sums exceeding a dollar. But in cities like Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Spokane, when one presents a half-dollar or a dollar to the trolley-car conductor, he is given as a matter of course, part or all his change in car-fare coins. Soon the telephone companies, raising their local toll-rates above five cents, may start issuing slot-currency at, say, four for a quarter. If public utilities are to step in pretty generally and make odd-valued coins because federal money is not conveniently denominated, it is an interesting speculation why large department stores and chains of groceries should not find authority and use for private half-cents, six-cent pieces, war-tax tokens, and the like.

## THACKERAY IN PARIS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Is there growing up a new system dwelling in Paris, making his living by his pen. He wrote immensely; he wrote stories, essays, criticisms, descriptions of the life about him; and he wrote so wisely and wittily, that we can still read his account of the ephemeral doings of the day, with an added pleasure, the pleasure of contemplating vivid pictures of vanished things. Thackeray frequented the theater, from which he derived an unfailing enjoyment, though it was not always to his taste. He was the kind of amusement the playwright and the players intended to provide.

The Paris of 1841 was the fiery heart of what is loosely called the romantic movement in literature, painting and the drama. Much has been written on the subject, perhaps too much. Briefly, that particular phase of the romantic period was associated rather with persons than with ideas. Certain men, themselves experimenting with new methods, set the fashion. Among the greatest of these was Victor Hugo. In 1830 Hugo produced "Hernani," a tremendous drama which marked a revolution in the art of the theater, and whose successors Thackeray describes.

Side by side with the new drama, survived (as it still survives) the French classical tradition: the tradition of Racine, of Corneille, of Molière; the classical tragedy and comedy. And there was also the perennial French farce, the Palais Royal entertainment. Or, as Thackeray explains: "There are three kinds of drama in France, which you may subdivide as much as you please. There is the old classical drama, well-nigh dead, and full time, too; old tragedies, in which half-a-dozen characters appear, and spout sonorous Alexandrines for half-a-dozen hours. . . . There are classical comedies, in verse, too, wherein the knavish valets, rakish heroes, stolid old guardians, and smart free-spoken serving-women discourse in Alexandrines as loud as the Horaces or the Cids.

"An Englishman will seldom reconcile himself to the 'roulement' of the verses, and the painful recurrence of the rhymes; for my part, I had rather go to Madame Saqui's, or see Debureau dancing on a rope: his lines are quite as natural and poetical. Then there is the comedy of the day, of which Monsieur Scribe is the father. Good heavens! with what a number of gay colonels, smart widows, and silly husbands has that gentleman peopled the play-books! . . . Finally, there is the 'drame,' that great monster which has sprung into life of late years, and which is said, but I don't believe a word of it, to have Shakespeare for a father."

In the "Tour de Nesle" Dumas the elder had done in another aspect of the romantic drama what Hugo had done with "Hernani." Thackeray thus describes the works of the two great romantics: "Of the drama, Victor Hugo and Dumas are the well-known and

respectable guardians. Every piece Victor Hugo has written since 'Hernani' has contained a monster—a delightful monster, saved by one virtue. There is Triboulet, a foolish monster; Lucrèce Borgia, a maternal monster; Mary Tudor, a religious monster; Monsieur Quasimodo, a hunchbacked monster; and others that might be named, whose monstrosities were induced to pardon—nay, admirably to witness—because they are agreeably mingled with some exquisite display of affection. And, as the great Hugo has one monster to each play, the great Dumas has, ordinarily, half a dozen. . . . who live and move in a vast, delightful complication of crime that cannot be easily conceived in England, much less described. . . . Or, to speak more seriously, and to come, at last, to the point. After having seen most of the grand dramas which have been produced in Paris for the last half dozen years, and thinking over all that one has seen . . . a man may take leave to be heartily ashamed of the manner in which he has spent his time. . . .

What an epitome of the great romantics of 1840! We of this generation do not perhaps appreciate the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### William Makepeace Thackeray

As he appeared at the time the "Paris Sketch Book" was written

When your way takes you to an open rocky ledge where sunlight strikes in, blueberries load the knee-high bushes; and you follow the habit of the Catskill bears, eating them by the handful. Dwarf cornel's white blossoms spring from the mossy coverings of the ledges thick enough in spots to hide the ground.

Several times during the day you have seen deer tracks in the mud near spring-holes. But recently spring-holes have ceased; and this is one reason you have been reluctant to make camp along the route. The rain for a time seems "passing round"; the decision is made to push on to the Wittenberg, come what may—even darkness.

Five miles of uphill trailing ahead; and it is quarter past 5 already. Shadows are slanting; hermit thrushes are just commencing to sing evening hymns antiphonally. Surmounting Cornell Mountain, after threading the cloister-like 50 acres of virgin timber near its top, which baffles lumbermen of three generations could not attack, we are half way. Their feet buried deep in moss, their heavy trunks, stalwart and unbranched for 60 feet; no underground choking the primeval vista; this stand of giant spruces affords a spectacle well-nigh unmatched in the Appalachian range.

About 6:30 you made it; but the storm made it ahead of you. Comfortably damp from both exertion and a pelting rain, you reached the Wittenberg caves. One of them, used since history began for household purposes by man and beast, admits of a person standing. It is in another, a smaller one, you planned to sleep. On a rock shelf in a corner you cooked your evening meal; ate it; saw the rain stop; and went out to sit on the bald stone pavement which forms the tip-top of the Wittenberg.

At your feet, descending from the very mouth of the several caves, there is a sheer drop of 700 feet. To the east, through the gathering gloom, the furtive blue ribbon of the Hudson slips into sight between two distant highlands. The main peaks of the Catskill group lie on every side, rounded, somber, heavily timbered, neglected by the hurrying civilization that once took toll of the trees, then passed on. Owls have begun to hoot throatily across the silence. Two or three whippoorwills are incessantly repeating their hurried, mechanical cry down in the gorges beneath you. Hermit thrushes are loudly chanting the closing measures of final vespers, putting the earth to peaceful rest. A dozen tumbling rills far below send up a whispering cadence that will lull you to sleep soon, as if plashing fountains were playing outside your castle casements. Once a pair of far-off auto lights gleams up at you from out the world of men. You hear the shuffle and sniffing of porcupines, who are leisurely coming out one by one from their daytime retreats among the crannies around you; and now and then differently they trail their rustling mantilla of quills close to where you sit. Then heavy night settles down.

On a pile of off-replenished logs in one of the smaller caves blankets are spread and you slide sideways to lie upon the soft bed, because the

## A CATSKILL NIGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is darkening away off in the western horizon. You are toiling along the trail toward Wittenberg Mountain, wondering whether you can reach the cave shelters on the summit before it rains, or whether it would be better to seek out a level spot beside the trail and make a night of it there in the tiny silk tent now riding atop your rucksack. It is a humid July afternoon; the trail has the usual amount of up-grade found on a mountain-side climb.

A zigzag, rockbarred path it is, every rod of it inviting, full of the unexpected. The ancient stratified rock-formation which is exposed on Catskill summits, taking the form of square-faced, outcropping cliffs and semi-detached huge stone "houses," causes the trail to seek out vertical fissures, narrow ledges and exposed "root ladders"; turning, twisting, changing character at every dozen strides. White spruce, cherry birch, beech and hemlock predominated.

cave top is too low for even sitting comfortably. You now foresee a night of blues—but you have forgotten experience of yesteryears. One does off to wake with a start, face to face with an investigating porcupine. This intruder put to languid rout, you are aroused a few minutes later by the clatter of cooking utensils outside being knocked down by other curiosity-smitten pryers. Now and again a wood-mouse scampers across your blankets—quite justified, since your great bulk is blocking up an exit to the outer world used by his tribe since time was. Porcupines simply cannot believe themselves unwelcome; they come in anyway, after repeated rebuffs, in naive innocence, to sniff at your hair, smell of your rucksack contents, or nibble at the remarkable stuff of your blanket.

And then at last, more rain. It begins, a gentle, soothing shower, and puts you to sleep. But soon the laws of hydrostatics assert themselves. Water will run downward despite human preferences. The cave top, sloping but ever so slightly down from front to rear, shortly begins to induce droplets to dart in and fall upon your neck—and feet. The process begun, it goes on with increasing facility. You think of the trenches of Flanders, and resolutely to slumber—and do, a little. Tiny pools form under you and heighten the realism. One's concept of the extent of geologic time is immeasurably more vivid after a night or two of wondering sleeplessly how long it will be before dawn. The shower stops, and the next bit of consciousness that returns shows you a clear, starlit sky; and—wonder of wonders!—you lie looking downward at stars. They are below the level of the cave mouth which opens upon the wide horizon. Not commonly is it possible to look down upon stars, and the strange situation stirs you. Then, slumber again, and dawn. The sun, after much in the way of preliminary light effects, emerges—clear-red from the distant east—and now you are again looking downward at a sun. It is as if you were enthroned elsewhere than upon earth; looking from a vantage point detached from the world.

Up, and on the trail again; next night to be spent on another mountain top; caveless, it is true, but you will be better off in the oiled-silk tent.

## POLO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The mysteries which have enshrouded the classic game of polo—originally known as hockey on horse-back—are gradually being revealed to the multitude, so that it bids fair to rival almost in international popularity more democratized sports, such as lawn tennis, golf and cricket.

Polo is a great and clean game, a fast game—faster by far than any other—the rapidity of its varying phases is its great fascination. It is a game for strong, fearless men. It is, moreover, a game which fosters the highest form of sportsmanship. For this reason, perhaps, more than any, its spreading popularity all the more desirable. There is no reviling of opponents, no petty bickerings, no suspicion of anything underhanded in polo; it creates no bitter feeling. It is played simply for its own sake; defeat is accepted in the same way as victory.

In no matches has the fine spirit of the sport been better exemplified than in those between the representatives of the two great English-speaking countries for the cup first presented in 1886 by the Westchester Club, United States of America. One incident is typical. Some few days before the international encounter of 1914 it became evident that Capt. Leslie Cheape, most famous of the English players, would not be fit in time to take his place in his country's team. Without hesitation, the American Polo Association offered to postpone the first test match until Captain Cheape was prepared. No desire was there to take advantage of an adversary's mishap. The offer, of course, was gratefully accepted—and America lost the "rubber."

The cup has changed hands many times since it was originally presented for competition. Just before the war England challenged successfully. Now, after a lapse of seven years, an American side—Mr. Devereux Milburn, Mr. L. E. Stoddard, Mr. T. Hitchcock and Mr. J. Watson Webb—have crossed the Atlantic and at Hingham, with its undulating lawns, its placid pools and background of rich green foliage, at once made an auspicious start in their attempt to recover the coveted trophy.

They conquered by 11 goals to 4 goals—a pretty substantial margin and one which in no way exaggerates the superiority of their play. Brilliant was each one of the four, but outstanding was the American captain, Mr. Milburn, a gallant of gallants, in this game witnessed by kings and queens, and a distinguished crowd, the like of which has never before gathered at a polo contest in England. England, naturally, was disappointed at the result but that fact did not prevent the exchange of hearty cheers and congratulations.

If the players are brave and clever, what of the ponies, Aunt Agg, Peggy, Miss Jacobs, Sheila, Nina, Tenby, and the rest? They are the most delightfully lovable things imaginable, as remarkable for their compact conformation and for their intelligence as for their great speed and agility. They gallop away at an express rate, turn, twist, or stop stock still, just at the moment their riders wish. They play a vastly important part in the game; they have the power practically to make or mar it. In the latest encounter, the superior freshness and handiness of their little animals had not a little to do with the American success. Tenby, the veteran of the party, is particularly beloved by his master, Mr. Milburn, for he was presented to him by Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, the captain of the "Big Four," who won the cup in 1909. Tenby has been a valuable partner in

all the international matches from 1913 until now. One does not need to look long to see that these beautiful creatures enter with their riders into the spirit of ideal sportsmanship.

## GOLD HARVESTING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The winter is the "harvesting season" of the placer mines of the American west. It is then that he gathers the gold nuggets and dust from the sluices, puts it in flasks or strong bags, and "ships" it to the refinery, or mint, much in the same way that a farmer ships his potatoes to market.

Curiously enough, gold is of varying value. The so-called market value of pure gold remains practically stationary, but gold as it is mined from the earth, particularly gold that is placer dug in the United States, is not always of the same texture and quality. Even in the same district, or in the same mine, gold differs in value. For one shipment the miner may get returns of \$19.20 an ounce; the next shipment may bring him \$19 an ounce, or it may drop as low as \$18.20 an ounce.

This varying value of gold, especially gold nuggets as they are found in the earth, is due to the coarseness or the fineness of the metal. Indeed, it is the texture of the metal that decides the value of gold. On the same creekbed the nuggets uncovered near the mouth of the stream are often of better texture and quality than those found near the source. The reason for this is evident: The nuggets uncovered near the stream's mouth have traveled farther, and have been longer separated from the parent vein far up on the mountainside. This traveling—washing, rolling, rubbing, smoothing—renders them harder, smoother, more compact, and of finer grain. Being of better quality, they are of higher value.

Nuggets uncovered near the parent vein often contain particles of quartz and other foreign matter. The quartz is, for the most part, mere dross, so far as real value goes, and its weight deducts from the value weight of the gold. The absolute value of a nugget can only be determined after it is melted and refined. This value is based on the value of pure gold. By "pure" is meant absolute freedom from any alloy or other metals. One cubic inch of pure gold weighs 10.12833 ounces troy, and is worth \$209.38. A single ounce of pure gold is worth \$20.67. But very few miners receive \$20.67, or even \$20 an ounce for their product. Even the retorted or melted-down bricks shipped from the quartz mines fail to bring this price.

Though placer gold nuggets may have every appearance of being pure, may be even, smooth and of good texture, they will yet fall short in value because of other metals with which the gold is associated. Gold, even in its original state, is nearly always alloyed with silver and frequently with tellurium, bismuth, and lead. It also associates in nature with metallic sulphides, such as galena, iron and copper pyrites.

The purest gold of the western placer mines is that found in the so-called "dry diggings." These are located high up on mountain tops and ridges, above and out of reach of all surrounding wash channels and streams. The peculiar location of these dry diggings has led to the belief on the part of some miners that placer gold does not always originate in quartz veins or ledges. As a matter of fact, these dry diggings are out of reach of all surrounding ranges and ledges, but their origin and formation dates much farther back than that of the present geological era.

Great changes have been wrought on the earth's surface since the placer mining channels of the dry diggings were formed. And in the changing process of the ages, the placer gold, the nuggets and finer dust, have been reworked and refined in nature's retort.

### Eton and Harrow at Lord's

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The usual invitation, the usual cheerful acceptance of refreshments at Arbors VII and VIII at Lord's for the Eton and Harrow match. One need not be an expert at cricket to find oneself at home among the throng of people surging into the enclosure, or carried in a compact mass of bright colors and tall hats in the crowd consisting of past, present and future Eton and Harrow boys with their relations.

Little bits of conversation here and there, caught as one passes and repasses, always of pleasant surprise, wonder at meeting after so many years, surprise that their friends have altered so little, pleasure to hear news of some old schoolfellow whom they have lost sight of.

Then refreshment time comes and all and sundry gather round the trestle table in the "arbor" where a great china bowl of raspberries and cream is a standing dish, and the boy from Eton waits briskly upon the guests, taking that good-humored and agreeing that he will never be the great cricketer or his father is. He looks so spick and span that no one would believe that he arrived in London that morning from Eton with his top hat bashed out of shape, his collar torn, and presenting all the appearances of having been in a fray, the initial fray that starts the joys of the "Eton and Harrow."

Thomas Lord was born at Thirsk in Yorkshire and in the Thirsk register is entered as "Thomas, son of William Lord, Labourer, b. Nov. 23, 1758." How he gained the respect and friendship of many of the highest people in the land and retrieved his family's fortune, and raised a lasting memorial in the Marylebone playing field has been told by those great cricketers Lord Harris and Mr. F. S. Ashley-Cooper. Many glibly talk of "Lord's" but few know that it was honest endeavor and an irresistible good nature that obtained Thomas Lord his high place in the annals of cricket as the founder of "Lord's."

## ON BEGINNINGS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Well begun is half done" is a truism in the ears of every child, an easy phrase, which is repeated in season and out and, very often, for want of something better to say. There is, however, something about a good beginning which makes it almost impossible to exaggerate its importance. If the thing begun happens to be a book, though we may be sure that what is read first upon the printed page is by no means certainly what was first written there. The first sentence of one of the dialogues was written 70 times before Plato was satisfied, a fact which moved Samuel Butler to great wrath. "Plato's having had 70 shies at one sentence is quite enough to explain to me why I dislike him," he said. And the thing can, of course, be overdone just as the ending can be too well polished:

Plain is the trick of doing Lath Prose. And esse videatur at the close. Makes it to all intents and purposes As good as anything of Cicero's.

wrote A. D. Godley in the "Rubaiyat of Moderation." Let us think of famous beginnings: we must not waste time over classical examples for all things classical tend to be tags, and little else having been drummed into us when we were not in a mood to appreciate the aesthetics of good beginnings, such tags are headed by the first words of the *Aeneid*, "arma virumque cano" so excellently translated "arm a man with a dog." Perhaps the most famous beginning of all is Rousseau's "Contrat Social": "man was born free yet everywhere he is in chains," words which became the watchword of a revolution and a cause for the trembling of kings. "Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit" has the true quality about it and has been on many persons' lips though they read no more of "Paradise Lost" than this.

But perhaps of all English writers he who excelled at the writing of first sentences was Lord Bacon; nearly every one of the essays is perfect in this particular and many cling to the memory from the first moment of hearing them. "An ant is a wise creature for itself, but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard or garden." "God Almighty first planted a garden. And indeed it is the purest of human pleasures." "Studies serve for delight, for amusement, and for ability." "What is truth?" asked jesting Pilate and would not stay for an answer." The essay as an art form is made or unmade by this very quality. T. T. who wrote a volume of essays published in 1614, began one "Of Painting the Face" thus excellently: "If that which is most ancient be best, then the face that one is borne with, is better than one that is borrowed."

Of a different kind, yet no less arresting for the sonority of its manner as those for their quaintness or directness of beauty, is the beginning of Boswell's Life of Johnson: "To write the life of him who excelled all mankind in writing the lives of others, and who, whenever we consider his extraordinary endowments, his various works, has been equaled by few in any age, is an arduous, and maybe reckoned in me a presumptuous task." To be compared with this, of course, is Johnson's own first words of Rasselas. "Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy, and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope; who expect . . . that the deficiencies of the present day will be supplied by the morrow, attend to the history of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia."

Returning once more to poetry: the beginnings of sonnets and lyrics cannot come within our scope; for they should be only part of a unified whole and not of a haphazard collection of things in themselves. "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?" Let me not to the marriage of true minds be inseparable from their context and owe their apparent accession of familiarity to their place in the Index to first lines. Not so, however, with the line which is perhaps the most famous beginning of a not greatly read poem in existence:

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. Perhaps of all those who, given the first four words, can supply the other five, not one in ten could name the poem nor boast of having read it.

## The Home Beautiful

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## LARGE ADDITION TO FUEL BILL IS SEEN

**Oil Tax in Tariff Measure Would Add \$4,300,000 to Costs in Massachusetts, Says Governor of Commonwealth**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting that the proposed oil schedule of the Fordney tariff measure would add \$4,300,000 to the annual fuel bill of Massachusetts alone, Governor Cox has written to the governors of other New England states asking them for information with regard to the fuel oil consumed in their respective states.

"Fuel oil," says the Governor, "gives our business men a chance to protect themselves from exploitation by the coal trade, the uncertainties of labor conditions at the mines and difficulties in transportation. Last year's wholesale abrogation of coal contracts by many coal operators who took advantage of the exorbitant prices caused by foreign demand undoubtedly influenced many manufacturers to install oil-burning apparatus."

"Every few years during the past 25, our industries have experienced difficulty in securing an adequate supply of coal, resulting in loss to our manufacturers and the people employed by them. It is estimated by the trade that fuel oil now supplies 20 per cent of the power used in New Bedford. The consumption of fuel oil in the textile industries of the Commonwealth is increasing very rapidly."

"Large amounts of fuel oil are also being used in heating large buildings and apartment houses and in a small way it is becoming a competing fuel with anthracite coal."

"As a result of the bituminous coal mines strike in England which was in effect for more than three months, many of the public utilities and manufacturers changed from coal to fuel oil and in this way practically no suffering or hardship has resulted."

"Another important feature in connection with fuel oil is that the lower cost of this fuel with its many advantages has resulted in keen competition with bituminous coal and this undoubtedly has been responsible in part for rapid decline in the price of that coal."

"The growing importation of Mexican oil brings competition of coal operators as well as oil producers in the United States in a field where there is otherwise a practical monopoly based on our own natural resources."

## FREE TRADE FOR CANADA IS URGED

**Protection Is Economically and Morally Unjust, According to Speaker at Stratford, Ontario**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office  
STRATFORD, Ontario—To a large gathering of United Farmers of Ontario, Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer, Alberta, expounded the creed of the Farmers on National Progressive Party, launching here a tour of the Province, in which he is expected to cement the good relations of eastern and western farmers and lay the foundation for a working alliance in the next federal election. Free trade is prominent in the planks of the Farmers Party as Dr. Clark would equip it.

"Protection," said Dr. Clark, "is not only morally unjust, but economically unjust. It is 100 per cent wrong. It is a backslide-foremost operation in economics. It is an upside down performance in economics. If agriculture is the basic industry in this country your legislators, federally speaking, have been trying to develop it by restricting the stem and manuring the branches. This talk of protection feeding industries is the greatest bunch of nonsense ever served up to intelligent people. The greatest industries in Canada at the present moment are agriculture and railroads. Where would we be without either? What is the benefit to the railroads under protection? They are next door to bankrupt. I don't know how you are but if agriculture prices go much lower than they have lately in the west, and we still have to pay high prices for what we have to buy, there will be a lot of farmers in the bankrupt business with the railroads."

**Mark of Class Movement**  
"The first mark of the class movement," Dr. Clark said later, "is selfishness, but all the Progressive Party wants is to be left alone, and for the riders who have been riding us to get off our backs."

"They will be coming around to you and telling you to retaliate on the United States for its high tariff. It is morally wrong, economically wrong, and disastrous. I venture to tell you such is the economic condition in the United States today they cannot without ruining themselves persist in a policy of high tariff, for, owing to the immense amount of money they made in the first three years of the war, they have become for the first time in their history a creditor nation and must be paid the huge debt, capital and interest, the nations owe them, in goods and in no other way. When they put on a high tariff against foreign goods they are putting an obstacle against themselves."

**Way to Meet Tariffs**  
"The best way to meet hostile tariffs is by a system of free imports. If you buy goods from the United States they won't give them to you for nothing; the only way they can get their price, in the last analysis of foreign trade, is by taking goods to pay for them. When you buy from the United States you compel them to buy

back. Let no one talk to you of retaliation. Protection," he said, "is money help to certain industries; in the very nature of things, not to all industries. What actually happens is to take money from the agricultural classes of the country and pass it over to those engaged in other callings. What really has happened is that the farmer, to have favorite sons, who have been and are at the expense of other members of the family."

## COLONIZATION IN WESTERN CANADA

**Conference of Premiers to Be Held to Consider Settling of Vast Unoccupied Areas**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Canadian News Office  
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—A conference of the premiers of western Canada will be held sometime this summer to consider a colonization scheme advanced by the Western Canadian Colonization Association, whose aim is to assist in settling the vast unoccupied areas in western Canada. The association has enlisted the support of many eastern as well as western business men and corporations, and more than \$1,500,000 has been donated for its work.

"The scheme to facilitate land settlement and to make permanent the agricultural population, upon whom the country's welfare depends to such a great extent, rests upon the enactment of five points of legislation, the establishment of a provincial land settlement board, consisting of one director, who will be responsible to and under the direction of the minister of agriculture in each province; obtaining from the owners of unoccupied land their own sale valuation of their unoccupied land, together with terms thereon, such sale value to hold good for two years, the owner being allowed one year's interest at 6 per cent on valuation and a refund of taxes paid in case of sale; the expiration of the first year; such valuation to be the basis for the unoccupied land tax; authorize the land settlement board to appraise any unoccupied land on which the owner has failed to make the required return, and, by way of a penalty, doubling the unoccupied land tax; require the nonresident owner of unoccupied land to appoint an agent in the locality who will be authorized to sell it according to the value and terms filed with the land settlement board."

**Uniform Scheme Needed**

"It is this legislation which the association declares is absolutely necessary before it can cooperate successfully with the governments of the western provinces in obtaining settlers for the millions of acres of idle land. The chief point to be considered at the coming conference, then, is the harmonizing of the suggested laws so that a uniform scheme may be presented by the premiers to the respective provincial assemblies at their next sessions."

"The association's agents will work in Great Britain and in the other European countries from whom the best classes of settlers usually come. It will be able to direct the various classes of home-seekers to the localities best suited to them, while it also will cooperate with them in solving the various problems common to agriculturists; such as those relating to freights, marketing, elevating and purchasing. The association, in other words, will enter into partnership with the prairie provinces, and it plans to take such an extensive part in the up-building, by way of immigration, of the west that its assistance must certainly be enlisted if the best that is possible is to be done for newcomers into the country."

**Community Organizations**  
"The land settlement board, the association points out, will be a means of halting the exodus of farmers from various districts through dissatisfaction with their surroundings. It should be possible to maintain community organizations which will welcome the new farmer and his family and provide for them a congenial social environment. In addition, the board ought to develop into an organization qualified to handle the transfer of settlers within the respective provinces."

"By means of the provision requiring the valuation of land by the owner himself, a safeguard will be provided protecting incoming settlers from paying unjustifiably high prices for wild land."

"It is proposed to compile maps and price lists, based on the information supplied by the owners. This work, it is estimated, will require two years at least, but it will serve a useful purpose in providing ready information for the land seeker, and avoiding the confusing negotiation which usually ensues when he desires to complete the purchase of a tract of land."

## "VOLKSZEITUNG" STILL EXCLUDED FROM MAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—"The New Yorker Volkszeitung" announces that its request for restoration of second-class mailing privileges, withdrawn during the war, has been refused by the Post Office Department on the ground that the publication is not a newspaper or periodical within the law pertaining to second-class mail, also that it is in violation of certain statutes of the postal law and regulations. These statutes, the "Volkszeitung" said, refer to indecent, frivolous and immoral publications, and to printed matter advocating treason, insurrection or resistance against the laws by force. The paper claims never to have been prosecuted for or convicted of having violated either of the sections in question.

## FURTHER AID TO FARMERS OUTLINED

**Farmers Finance Corporation Adopts Regulations for the Handling of Pooled Grain—Will Stabilize the Industry**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Regulations for handling pooled grain for members of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., have been adopted by the directors of the corporation and officers of the Farmers Finance Corporation, the \$100,000,000 subsidiary of the grain growers' organization.

The Farmers Finance Corporation is the fiscal department of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., and will be the agency through which the latter corporation will obtain money and credits needed in the business of handling the grain of United States Grain Growers members. Bernard M. Baruch of New York, has been closely connected with the steps leading to the incorporation of the subsidiary and will act as financial adviser. J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was elected to a temporary position on the board of directors.

**Stabilizing the Industry**

"The Farmers Finance Corporation is the greatest step ever taken in the history of American agriculture to place the business of producing food on a par with that of other industries," said President W. F. Schilling. "It will provide machinery that producers can use to assure their grain being marketed in an orderly manner. We propose to cooperate with present banking facilities in every way possible. This corporation, in effect, will be a credit reservoir to financial inequalities which, at the present time, operate to the disadvantage of grain growers and other farmers. More than that, it will provide the means by which farmers will be assured that their money will be used in developing and maintaining their own business."

**Regulations for Handling**

In adopting the regulations for handling of pooled grain the procedure for handling grain by direct sales was not changed.

"It has been agreed," said Mr. Schilling, "that no cash advances will be made to growers until after the grain has been delivered to a country elevator and that advance payments will depend upon the grade and variety. For instance, if conditions warrant an advance of 50 cents a bushel on No. 1 wheat, and No. 2 wheat is worth 3 cents less than No. 1, growers of No. 2 wheat will receive an advance of 47 cents. After the initial advance, all payments will be the same until the pool is sold and final payment made. Freight differentials will be computed to the basic zone market, to be designated by the sales committee. The pooling committee has ruled that farmers will be allowed one cent a bushel a month for grain held on the farm after it is threshed. This regulation is subject to change."

**Must Report Early**

Growers will be required to report to the pooling department at the national headquarters the amount of grain they will pool as quickly as crop conditions will warrant. An allowance to farmers who elect to pool for holding grain on the farm will be determined by the pooling department. All pooled grain will be subject to control by the United States Grain Growers, Inc., as soon as the pooling committee notifies the grower that it is ready to handle such crop.

These regulations in no way concern grain that producers elect to sell direct to affiliated local farmers' elevators or on consignment."

## ELIHU ROOT UPHOLDS INSURANCE EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—That the New York Fire Insurance Exchange is strictly within the meaning and letter of the law of New York State was the opinion furnished by Elihu Root to the exchange's underwriters committee of seven. Mr. Root, who disagrees with Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood Committee, said that calling the association a monopoly was merely giving a bad name to the thing the law intends to accomplish, that the important thing was to determine what was the general legislative policy of the State. The point insisted upon chiefly by Mr. Untermyer was that fire insurance companies eliminate their practice of licensing brokers and exacting from them a pledge that they would not trade with non-member brokers. Mr. Root said he thought the pledges exacted from brokers in no way transgressed the limitations fixed by the statute.

## SAILING INTERRUPTS MEXICAN FETE PLAN

TAMPICO, Mexico—Gen. Arnulfo R. Gomez, commander of the Mexican military forces in the oil region, has expressed regret that the United States cruisers Sacramento and Cleveland sailed from Tampico, as he had planned to entertain the officers of the warships, with whom he had a cordial feeling.

"I regret the American warships left before I could carry out the festive being organized in their honor," said General Gomez. "However, I have requested the American consul to express my regrets by wireless."

the arrival of the warships in Tampico he immediately met the officers of the vessels, and the meeting was extremely cordial. He had intended, he said, to have the officers under his command show their friendship for the United States naval officers. The general further stated he was fully prepared to protect the lives and interests of North Americans, as well as of any other nationals.

"The only thing to do," said General Gomez, "is to crush agitators who are using the ignorance of Mexican workmen for their evil purposes. Fortunately the Mexican workers love their country and will not provoke conflicts."

## EDUCATORS STRIVE FOR COOPERATION

**First Education Convention With Representative Delegates Asks Aid for Program and the Start of a New Revenue Bureau**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Adoption of resolutions calling for cooperation with the Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Legion and the American Medical Association in the carrying out of their educational programs by the National Education Association, and calling for the establishment of a department of school revenue in Washington under the direction of a trained economist and statistician, were the chief accomplishments of the association's convention held at Des Moines, Iowa, last week, according to W. B. Owen, principal of the Chicago Normal School, who attended the convention.

Mr. Owen was instrumental in bringing about the system of doing the business of the National Education Association by means of representative delegates, under which plan the convention at Des Moines was the first to meet in the history of the association. The plan met with the indorsement of the members.

"By this policy of conscious cooperation," said Mr. Owen, "the same ends may be attained to a larger extent by the various organizations as have been brought about in the National Education Association itself. By the interchange of opinions, purely individual and one-sided views are removed and the possibility for accepting freakish, eccentric ideas of individuals are eliminated."

"There is no organization in this country, other than the National Education Association, through which the state of our schools can be presented to the public, and by cooperation with other organizations working toward the same ends, there is a possibility for more careful formation of principles and policies to be put into action, just as there is in the getting together of educators in their own organization."

Mr. Owen pointed out that the plan for cooperation with the American Medical Association means that sanitation and general attention to healthful conditions will be the end in view rather than that any school of medicine will be given leeway to enforce its practices in the schools of the country.

By the affiliation with the other national associations it is hoped to gain desired legislation, as the policies adopted will be carried back to each state, while by the establishment of the department in Washington a continuous service to the public and educators will be rendered through the office of the commissioner of education.

"The National Education Association exists in recognition of the fact that only by organization of its spokesmen can the case of education be presented to the public," he said, "and the teachers are the natural means for performing that function."

## APPLICATIONS FOR NIAGARA POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office  
ALBANY, New York—The newly created New York Water Power Commission, which, under the law, has concurrent jurisdiction with the United States Water Power Board, will hold its first hearing on applications to utilize the Niagara River water power for development on July 27. There are two applicants for the state consent, the Lower Niagara Power and Water Supply Company, and a joint application from the Niagara Gorge Power Company and Niagara Gorge Railroad Company.

The commission is advising a large number of municipalities in the western part of the State of this hearing, as this is the first attempt to utilize the fall in the gorge, below the falls, for power purposes. The fall in the river due to the rapids, considering the amount of water available, is sufficient to develop at least 2,000,000 horsepower, according to the estimates of the engineers.

## RECOUNT ON SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The Board of Aldermen, following promise of a second court action, has voted to institute an immediate recount of the ballots cast in the 1919 aldermanic elections in the eighth and twentieth districts for the Socialist Party candidates, Algernon Lee and Edward F. Cassidy.

**NEW MAINE MARSHAL**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Stillman E. Woodman was nominated yesterday by President Harding to be United States Marshal, District of Maine.

## THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—In the whole world of sport there is no realm in which all nations can meet with such equality and mutual understanding as that which is ruled by that noble ally of mankind, the horse. There are games of skill and games of chance; some games are played by individuals, others by pairs and yet others by teams; in some bats, sticks, rackets and clubs are wielded with the hands, in others they are not; and in a few horses join in partnership with the competitors. There is, however, no game which is equally popular in all countries; not one which is not unknown among some people. And it is the same with sports, be they athletic or of the field. There is no really neutral territory.

With horses it is different. Here all races, every nationality, and almost every color are as one. This is the common ground which all share alike, and the joy of perfect unity and companionship between horse and rider, or horse and driver, is universal. An event such as the International Horse Show at Olympia in London is, therefore, of more than ordinary importance; it is not a competition between countries of similar origin and thought; it opens an arena into which all nations enter with equal confidence, and in so doing joins them all in friendly rivalry.

To the uninitiated it may seem marvelous that there should be so many different classes for competitors, but a little reflection will soon show that this is necessary. Generally speaking, there are three main types of classes: horses for riding, horses for driving, and jumping competitions.

Horses bred and used for riding only are of many different types. There is the military officer's charger, the polo pony, and the lady's hack. Then come horses which obviously carry far heavier weights than others, and a light man will not require the same weight and size of horse as would a heavy. Consequently it will be seen that it would be impossible to include horses which might suit different types of men to perfection in one and the same class, and so all horses for ordinary riding or hacking are classed together according to their sizes. But in the case of officers' chargers, polo ponies this is not so easily done. Here both these types of horses are mostly of a size, chargers being large and polo ponies small. A man's height is not necessarily a gauge as to his weight and strength. Similarly with horses, height is not necessarily an indication of weight-carrying power, and where many horses are all of a height some will be found to be up to far greater weight than others. So it will be seen that there are classes for both light and heavyweights in officers' chargers and polo ponies.

And in judging matters are given according to the requirements of the class. In all cases the general build of the horse itself is of the greatest importance, but its behavior is also taken into account to a varying degree. With polo ponies, quick turning, halting and general handiness are of supreme importance, and what is more, they should be capable of being ridden with only one hand on the reins. An almost similar degree of handiness is expected from officers' chargers, and absolute steadiness at all paces is here equally necessary. A hack, on the other hand, need not show the same degree of training, general ease of action and balance being the more important essentials apart from the points of the animal itself.

Harness horses are judged in a totally different way. Naturally the build of the animal is taken largely into account, but action and behavior carry equal weight. A harness horse should move at a walk when required, and this is one of the highest proofs of perfection in training, for a full spirited animal will naturally long to swing into speed. There can be no fault greater than cantering when it is intended to trot, and a horse which continually breaks into a canter will never be among the prize winners, no matter how perfect its appearance and action. With pairs, tandems or teams or four-in-hands, marks are also given for the manner in which the horses work together and move together, as well as for the way in which they match each other in height, size, color, markings and general appearance.

But by far the most popular events are the various jumping competitions. In these the marking is understood by all, and consequently the spectators can follow each horse during its round without needing any special knowledge of training.

It is fascinating to see these splendid horses, the pick probably of some eight different countries, enter the arena, one by one, and take jump after jump, knocking, perhaps here, stumbling there, but completing the round of eight obstacles with obvious courage and ecstasy. And the riders, too, Here comes the scarlet uniform of an English hunt servant followed by the gray of an English cavalry officer, and then by the dark blue of both British and Spanish artillery. The countries represented include America, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Spain, and Sweden; so well may the horse show be called international.

On the first afternoon but two competitors cleared all eight jumps without making a single fault. These were Lieutenant Lequio of the Pinerolo Riding School, Italy, on Scioatello, and Lieut. Claes de Koenig of the Swedish Royal Horse Guards on Trezor. Two more Italian officers and one Englishman only incurred but half a fault, deducted because each just knocked down the light lath placed on top of every jump on one single occasion.

Perhaps, however, the generous and obvious sympathy of the spectators was some recompense for these. After all a slip, a change of step, or too wide a turn may make just the difference, and the comradeship displayed,

## REPORT ON STRIKE AGAIN ATTACKED

**Pamphlet Issued Assailing Findings of Interchurch World Movement Committee, Said to Be Sponsored by Steel Men**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A new attack on the Interchurch World Movement report on the steel strike of 1919 has appeared in the form of a pamphlet called a review of that document, which was released for publication this week. Its sole purpose, apparently, is to discredit the Interchurch report, which aroused such protest against the steel companies' dealings with their employees.

The so-called review, whose authorship is credited to Clayton L. Patterson, secretary of the Bureau of Labor of the National Association of Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers, is in reality not a new attack, as it appeared originally eight months ago.

Heber Blankenhorn, secretary of the Interchurch Commission of Inquiry, and compiler of the report of its findings, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had seen the review when it first appeared and that an answer to it, charging it to be a network of falsehoods, was filed last January with the Senate Labor and Education Committee. Mr. Blankenhorn could see no reason for circulating this old review at this time, unless it were an attempt to discredit the second volume of the Interchurch report, soon to be issued. This will contain an exposure of the spy system, which, it is alleged, the steel companies maintained in an effort to destroy the strength of labor organizations in the industry. Nor did Mr. Blankenhorn know who was behind the publication and circulation of the review.

The common belief is that the steel interests are responsible for the review. But at the office of the United States Steel Corporation, Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board, declined to say anything on the question.

This review, upon its initial appearance, was sponsored by the Pittsburgh group of steel men who, the commission of inquiry said, fought the commission at every turn. The review was then made under direction of W. S. Horner, president of the National Association of Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers.

The Interchurch Commission characterized that review in part as "32 pages of a comical attempt to show that the commission was not the author of the report, and that the Interchurch was full of reds; 18 pages of sincere general argument on the theory of collective bargaining from the anti-union viewpoint, and the rest general observation on hours, wages and management, designed to shift to the workers themselves the blame for bad conditions."

This review is the second published attack on the steel strike report, the first being a sermon by the Rev. E. Victor Bischoff of Andover, Massachusetts, of which more than 1,500,000 copies were said to have been distributed by Judge Gary and his associates. Copies of this sermon were kept on supply in his office here.

## CITY PAYS LOSSES DUE TO RIOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The city of East St. Louis, Illinois, has begun paying off the 179 damage claims arising out of the riots of July 2, 1917. The judgments obtained against the city for injuries and losses occurring in the riot total \$264,532. The money to settle the claims was raised by a bond issue.

Most of those having claims are Negroes. More than 50 claims, which have been presented, will be denied because they cannot be verified by court records. The largest single settlement made was for \$22,000 for property damage.

## MARITIME LAW CONSTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—According to a decision by Judge Julian W. Mack in the United States District Court, an American consul in a foreign port may discharge the master or any officer of a United States Shipping Board vessel, even though the ship is operated by a private company.

## NEW JERSEY WAR BONUS

TRENTON, New Jersey—The mails yesterday carried checks ranging from \$10 to \$100 to 10,000 former service men of New Jersey, representing the State's bonus to the veterans of the world war. Approximately 140,000 men from New Jersey were in the service and application for the bonus has been made by most of them. More than 40,000 checks thus far have been signed, and it is planned to get them all in the mails this week.

## W. K. HUTCHINSON CO.

MARKETS  
Cor. Falmouth and Mass. Aves., Boston  
SPECIAL  
Arlington Fresh Dressed Broilers  
Green Corn  
Fresh Boiled Lobster, 35¢ lb.  
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REFUNDING PLAN  
FOR DEBTS URGED

Mr. Luce of Massachusetts Proposes Serial Bond Plan for United States and Funding of Obligations of the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Robert Luce (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, sponsored in the House yesterday a bill contemplating a comprehensive plan for the refunding of Liberty loans and Victory notes and the funding of both the floating debt of the United States and the allied debt. His plan was worked out largely by Alfred D. Chandler, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a nationally known economist. He was chiefly responsible for the substitution in Massachusetts of the serial bond for the sinking fund system, a change copied by New York and now favored generally by experts in these matters.

The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall apply this serial bond method to the present need. "To my mind the merit of the plan lies in its flexibility," said Mr. Luce. "Within reasonable limitations, and yet giving abundant scope in matters of detail, it authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed with putting both the debt we owe and the debt owed to us, on a definite basis, with an early beginning of regular payments that will speedily lessen the load, and at the earliest practicable moment restore our finances to a safe and sound condition."

## Savings Promised

Mr. Luce said that in practice the serial bond or partial payment method often saves the taxpayer large sums of money, and is in every way the most prudent and most orderly method of handling public debt.

The bill provides that in exchange for the outstanding Liberty bonds, Victory notes, and evidence of floating indebtedness, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue bonds in serial form for a final term or terms of not less than 20 nor more than 50 years, with interest between 3 and 6 per cent, as his judgment may prescribe.

To his discretion, also, are left questions of calling, redeeming or converting. Save for estate or inheritance taxes, the bonds thus issued are to be exempt from both national and state taxation. They are also to benefit by acceptance in payment of federal estate and inheritance taxes.

## Funding of Foreign Debt

With the approval of the President, the Secretary is to arrange, as soon as practicable, for funding the loans now payable by foreign nations, together with the interest due, using the serial plan. No permission, however, is given to accept other foreign bonds than those of the debtor nations in payment of debts due to the United States, the bill in this particular differing from that recently laid before the Senate Finance Committee by the Administration.

In the matter of the debt of the United States, the practical effect of the bill would be to secure at once a beginning of steady and disburse reduction of the principal, with, of course, a corresponding lessening of interest year by year. Under its operation a debt of \$20,000,000, bearing 4½ per cent interest, would, by payments of \$1,249,760,000 a year for interest and on account of principal, be wiped out in 25 years. The sinking fund would accomplish the same result at a cost of \$66,000,000 a year more, if it could be used, but the possibility of that in the case of such a huge debt is believed to be out of the question.

COALITION FORMED  
TO DEFEAT TAMMANY

NEW YORK, New York—Various civic and independent political organizations joined forces yesterday to combat Tammany Hall in the mayoral election this fall. Sixty men and women met at the call of Henry W. Taft, named him permanent chairman, and adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a subcommittee to consider candidates and a platform.

The subcommittee will be composed of 15 members of the Republican organization, five from the Citizens Union and nine from the Coalition Committee. The subcommittee was empowered to invite other organizations to send delegations.

Ernest Harvier, who said he represented independent Democrats, asked that at least three independent Democrats be named on the subcommittee. William Jay Schieffelin pointed out that independent Democrats already were represented in the other organizations.

LABOR SITUATION ON  
FARMS IS RELIEVED

DURHAM, New Hampshire—The farm labor situation in New England, critical during the past few years, appears relieved so far as the supply is concerned. Harry C. Woodworth, farm management specialist of the State College extension service, reporting on data from 245 New Hampshire farms, says about 55 per cent had more labor available than last year, and 90 per cent stated they would need more help than in 1920.

"This would indicate," Mr. Woodworth said, "that scarcity of labor will not be a limiting factor in production here this year. In fact, only 18 per cent of the farms show an inclination to reduce production, and about half of those state that the economic situation rather than the labor question has prompted this plan."

Farm wages have been reduced from 7 to 12 per cent. Of 156 men employed

by the month on the New Hampshire farms reporting, the average wage was \$47 and board, which in the case of married men means cash wages and house, garden, milk, wood for fuel, and other privileges. Of the 77 men hired by the day the average wage was \$5.10, with dinner.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS  
OF PROHIBITION

## Brewery Now Cotton Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The Lone Star Cotton Mill, formerly the Lone Star Brewery owned by the estate of the late Adolphus Busch, has begun operation, with 10,000 spindles and 375 looms, turning out a high grade of blue chambray instead of beer. The work of converting this brewery into a cotton mill has been under way for the last year and a half, and represents an outlay of more than \$400,000. The buildings have been remodeled and new equipment installed throughout, making it one of the most complete and modern cotton mills in the south.

The mill has a capacity of 6000 pounds of cotton, or approximately 30,000 yards of cloth a day, and it is planned to add more equipment as the demand for the mill's output increases.

## Money That Went for Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The Evening Post in its editorial columns says under the caption "Prohibition Doing It": "The New York World marvels at the increases in savings bank deposits in a time of industrial depression, and never seems to consider the part that prohibition may have played in the same. Savings bank deposits have increased in New York State despite the unemployment, and although in some localities a loss has been shown, the average over the whole country is shown to be the same as in New York."

"And there is not a semblance of a doubt that a large portion of this is due to prohibition. The world thinks that the 'dry' of spending is over. Doubtless so, but legitimate buying is going forward in quite a satisfactory fashion. The dry goods stores and other retailers report a very satisfactory volume of sales. It is the money that formerly went for liquor that is saved."

## Fewer Alcoholic Patients

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—There are fewer alcoholic patients at the State Hospital for the Insane here now than formerly. This assertion is made by Dr. Henry A. Cotton, director of the institution. He says: "The number of alcoholic cases at the asylum has decreased from an average of 21 per cent of the male admissions for a period of 10 years to 5 per cent since prohibition went into effect. This simply means that the class of patients who drank to excess and finally landed in the hospital, especially among the working class, do not have the temptations of the saloon and consequently are abstainers from alcohol. In some cities this is not the case, as the opportunity for drinking has not been entirely eliminated, and the quantity as well as the quality of alcoholic beverages has produced more cases in the big hospitals. Alcohol is now a negligible factor in producing mental disturbances, having fallen from 21 per cent to 5 per cent."

CONSPIRACY ON  
COAL CHARGED

Attempt to Control the Supply and Prices Alleged at a Hearing Held in Jersey City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey—That a conspiracy exists to control the supply and price of coal in this city was charged by James F. Gannon Jr., commissioner of Jersey City, at the opening hearing of the Mackay Legislative Committee's coal investigation. Mr. Gannon charged that the R. H. Perry Company had taken over all the Burns Brothers properties here, the Headden Company, the Bergen Company, James Copley, and the Keystone Company, with the evident intention of "depriving the small dealers of an adequate supply, to corner the retail business and drive the small retailer out and discourage any other independent dealers from successfully entering the business."

Mr. Gannon said a conspiracy existed between the Perry Company and the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company to sell the contents or output of the latter's yard to the Perry people at a preferred low price and to distribute the remaining small fraction of their coal to local dealers at a much higher price. He said that the Perry concern is merely a holding and operating company for Burns Brothers of New York, which is the underlying factor attempting to control the local monopoly through the Perry Company.

For an immediate inquiry the mayor and aldermen of Jersey City proposed that the committee issue subpoenas requiring the Perry Company and others to produce books, sale records, contracts and other papers which would show whether the Gannon charges, which he said were founded on evidence produced by the local fuel administrator, were substantiated.

## STEEL WAGE REDUCTION

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—The Brier Hill Steel Company, an independent steel company, normally employing about 10,000 men, yesterday announced a reduction in wages which will bring common labor from 36 to 30 cents an hour.

## MESHED

The Sacred City of Persia  
BY BRIG-GEN. SIR PERCY SYKES,  
K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., author of  
"A History of Persia," etc.

I first saw Meshed on a bright May day. I had traveled from Kerman and Yezd across the hot, great desert of Persia, so-called in memory of the patriarch Lot, and my journey, 700 miles in length, was nearly completed. We crossed rounded hills on which flocks of sheep were grazing, and at last we reached the highest ridge and stood on the "Hill of Salvation." The view that met our eyes was extraordinary. In the fertile valley below us we could see the sacred city surrounded by gardens decked with the fresh greenery of thousands of

which occupy the center of the city, chains are hung across the roadways, and the rule, to which I was an exception, is that only Moslems can proceed, as beyond the chains lies the "hast" or sanctuary. The Imam is the owner of everything, and all those who flee from justice or injustice receive sanctuary once they pass through the chains, and thereby cross the sacred threshold. He is also believed, in theory, to be alive, and occasionally sends greetings to the Shah, couched in modern Arabic!

The most splendid building in the "Old Court," which covers an area of 300 x 200 feet. This quadrangle is two-storied, and its chief features are four superb porches, the first of which was embellished by the great conqueror, Nadir Shah, who not only paved it with white marble, but covered the walls with tiles cased with



The sacred shrines of Meshed

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poplars and other trees. In the center rose the famous golden dome of the shrine with its equally resplendent minarets, flashing under the rays of the sun. Close to the golden dome, in pleasing contrast, rose the larger blue dome of the mosque of Gauhar Shad, built by the wife of Shah Rukh, Tamerlane's son.

This shrine and the mosque were built in honor of Riza, the Imam or spiritual leader, eighth in descent from Ali son-in-law of the prophet Muhammad. Muhammadans in Turkey and India are almost all Sunnis or "Traditionists," whereas Persians broke away to follow Ali and his descendants, and are termed Shia or "Factionists"; and for centuries there was war between these divisions of Islam.

Riza, eighth in a line of twelve Imams, was a contemporary of famous Harun-al-Rashid or "Aaron the Just," the hero of the Arabian Nights. That great monarch lived near Meshed, but the Imam now alone counts, and it was in his honor that the outer dome, covered with copper tiles plated with pure gold, was erected and other splendid buildings.

There was a party of pilgrims gazing, like us, on the pile of buildings which are the glory of the Shia world, and we listened to their leader who prayed "Peace be on you, the members of the Prophet's family, the descendant of Ali, the center of the Angels and the Guardian of Knowledge." So moved are pilgrims at this spot that they frequently make gifts of land or sums of money to the shrine, which would be incredibly rich but for the dishonesty of its guardians who prey upon the pilgrims and embezzle their offerings.

Riding down through low hills we entered Meshed by one of its imposing gates, and found ourselves in the great avenue which leads to the shrine. The medley of the different races of Asia was extraordinary. Most noticeable, perhaps from their fine physique and swaggering gait, were the Afghans, whose chief business lies in camels, and who have something like a monopoly of the carrying trade.

Then came the Uzbeks and the Tajiks of central Asia, with Turkoman, wearing high sheepskin headpieces; numbers of Arab pilgrims, miserably poor and travel stained; supercilious Sayyids or descendants of the prophet, noticeable by their green turbans; Caucasians of many races, and finally the Persian population, of all ranks and classes, the Khans wearing black lambskin kullas, the merchants turkane, and the poorer classes felt skull caps.

Round the pile of sacred buildings

gold. Elsewhere in the quadrangle buildings are adorned with beautiful blue tiles. In the center of the court is the famous Fountain of Nadir, formed from a single block of white marble, decorated with exquisitely chiseled flowers. The top is hollowed out and copper cups are suspended for drinking purposes. The courtyard is paved with blocks of gray stone. The finest view of the golden dome, flanked by the two golden minarets, is obtained in this court, the effect of the gorgeous blaze of gold, being dazzling in the bright sunlight.

The pilgrim joins in the Namaz or "service of prayer" in the "Old Court," and no one who knows Moslems can doubt the sincerity or the fervor with which the prayers and genuflections are carried out by a congregation numbering perhaps thousands, for the available space on such occasions is entirely filled. Rising, he proceeds to visit the haram. Leaving his shoes in charge of a Kafehkan or "shoe-taker," he slowly proceeds with deep humility to pass through the Porch of Nadir, behind which is another fountain in a domed building. This leads into an oblong hall, paneled with blue and gold tiles; and above, the walls and ceiling of beautiful plaster-work are incrustured with glass facets which glisten like diamonds. The tomb chamber is visible through a silver grating, which is fervently kissed, and the pilgrim passes into another building, the "Place of the Reciters," the Koran; here he views the threshold of the Golden Gate and, crouching forward, prostrates himself on it. He then rises, overjoyed to be at last within the haram. He prays fervently to the Imam not only for himself, but for all his relations and friends who have solemnly begged him to bring their names before His Holiness, and who set great store on his doing so.

The walls are decorated with blue, green, white and gold tiles; and above is plaster work adorned with glass facets. Above are hung valuable offerings, including jeweled aligrettes, swords, daggers and other gifts made by monarchs, princes and grandees.

## WAR PLANT TORN DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The war emergency plant here of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., is being torn down and structure and machinery are being moved away. The plant was utilized during the war for fitting out destroyers for the United States Navy. It formerly employed 1200 men.

ALLEGED NEED OF  
ARMENIAN UNITY

Factions in United States Said to Hurt Armenian Cause by Adopting Policies Intended to Justify Existence of Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That lack of unity has been one of the chief reasons why the pleading of Armenia's case in this country, and especially with government officials and legislators, has not borne fruit, is apparent

with their own church, resent the attempts of denominational missionaries to "win them over" to American churches. It is held that the activities of these missionaries to assist the Armenian are influenced by the desire both to win over the Armenian from his own church, and to save the Turk for Christianity.

Here again, it is contended, self-interest steps in; so that the claim is made that lack of unified purpose is not necessarily the rule only among the Armenian group, but extends to their friends. The Lord Mayor's committee for Armenian relief, it is pointed out, is an exception. They do not care whether the Armenians leave their own church or not. They simply extend relief to the Armenians on a humanitarian basis, and leave proselytizing to those who care to mix it with their humanity.

Two members of this committee were in this country recently. They conferred with Armenian groups here, making it plain in one instance that the Armenianization of the Armenians themselves was necessary. In Washington they talked with the Secretary of State. It is understood that the desire of the Near East relief to take over Canadian Armenian relief has not met with favor, and that Canadian relief will continue to be sent through the Lord Mayor's Committee.

CANADIAN GRAIN  
INQUIRY STOPPED

Winnipeg Court Permanently Restrains the Royal Commission from Investigating the Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, by a judgment handed down on Monday by Mr. Justice Curran in the Court of King's Bench, is permanently restrained from continuing its investigation into the grain trade of Canada. The ruling makes permanent the injunction granted three weeks ago to the United Grain Growers Limited, the Northwest Grain Dealers Association, and 39 other plaintiffs.

While not specifically declaring it so, Judge Curran in his judgment implies that the Canada Grain Act is ultra vires the Canadian Parliament. He points out, that in the two statements of claim, the plaintiffs ingeniously attempted to link up the question of the validity of the Canada Grain Act with the validity of the commission and thus obtain an academic decision upon the grain act's legality. The plaintiffs did not properly raise that question, however, and he is therefore not called upon to render any decision upon it, he maintains.

## Commission Invalid

Judge Curran holds in brief that the Grain Commission is invalid because of the following points:

The grain business does not pertain to the "peace, order and good government of Canada," which is a matter of federal administration; it does not pertain to trade and commerce in the restricted sense in which federal authority applies to "trade and commerce"; the commission, while ostensibly instructed to investigate a matter relating to "peace, order and good government," actually was authorized to investigate a matter pertaining to "property and civil rights." The federal government had no authority to investigate the grain business, the judge maintaining that it is a private enterprise conducted for private profit or gain within the province.

## Government to Appeal

Although the government has not yet instructed its counsel in Winnipeg, it is known that it will appeal the decision and carry the case to the court of last resort. It is intimated that the matter may be taken directly to the Privy Council, disregarding the Manitoba Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada. The grain act has been in effect in one form or another for 21 years and never before has been challenged in official circles.

In Ottawa the decision was received with some disappointment, as it is contended that chaos would result if the implied illegality of the act were upheld. This would make the grain business a matter of purely provincial administration and the consequence would be confusion.

## Call for Less Self-Interest

As it has been expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, what each of these factions needs is less self-interest. Since the Armenian question is one of justice and righteousness, there should enter into the appeal for its solution on that basis nothing unjust or unrighteous; and it is contended that any tendency, conscious or unconscious, to elevate self-interest above the country's good as a whole, acts as a deterrent to the noble purpose for which all are supposed to be striving.

There should be, it is held, but one motive for these workers, that of the complete emancipation of Armenia from the Turks and her establishment as an independent nation. But it is claimed that, as one committee after another has sprung up, anything like a unified purpose has been further hindered by the desire to invent and adopt specific policies which would justify the group's existence. The result has been that those who have been considered as pleading Armenia's case have seemed to be working, not along broad lines for Armenia as a whole, but on lines narrowed by compromise and interest other than the wholly national.

## Activities of Missionaries

There is another feature of the situation which bears directly upon the effectiveness of work for Armenia. Many Armenians, already Christians,

REAPPORTIONMENT  
STILL IS UNSETTLED

Maine Congressman, Defending Interests of His State, Points Out the Increasing Demands Made Upon Representatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LEWISTON, Maine—Congress is still far from settling the reapportionment situation, according to Wallace H. White, member of the National House from this State, which is greatly interested over the probable outcome because of the possibility that it may lose one of its four congressmen.

"I confess I do not know what will be the ultimate action of the House," says Congressman White. "The Republicans have already held one conference but no conclusions were reached. Last week the census committee voted that a sub-committee should hold hearings. There are three distinct groups on the subject of reapportionment. A very large body of Republicans believe that the membership of the House should not be increased at all. Another group feels that members of Congress are not only legislators but in a large sense the personal representatives in Washington of the business interests and the individual interests of their districts, with respect to the many activities of the government which affect these interests; and that for any state to suffer a loss in representation would be unfair to the people of that State."

"The third group, consisting of a considerable number, are undertaking to effect a compromise between the present size of the House, 435, and the number to which it must be raised, 483, to save Maine's representation. The members of this group are very active, and if the bill they favor, making the size of the House 460, should go through, Maine and Missouri would be the only states to lose a representative. Stated in another way, the size of the House would have to be increased 25 members over 460 in order to save Maine and Missouri's present representation in the House."

Congressman White went on to say that in the statement he filed with the committee, he pointed out that the committee should be influenced by two considerations.

"If the House of Representatives constitutes a parliamentary body simply, there should be no increase. Perhaps a decrease should be made. If a member of Congress is more than a legislator attempts to be—and the economic, social and financial conditions of the country are regulated in some degree by the government—then it would be unfair for any state to lose part of its representation."

"This attempt on the part of the Congressman to become the personal representatives of the people and business interests of their districts has resulted in an enormous increase in the demands made upon them."

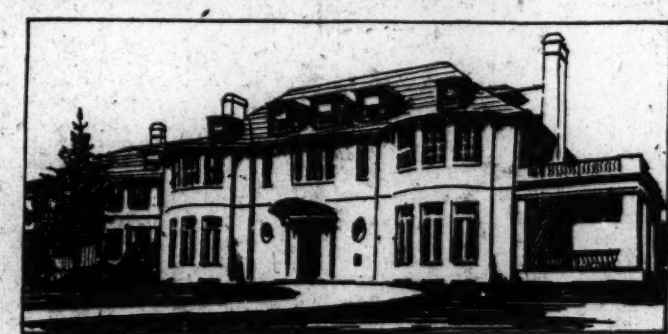
"If the endeavor on the part of a Congressman to heed these calls and to respond, in so far as is physically possible, to the multitudinous matters placed at his door, is proper and legitimate, then certainly no representation should suffer loss."

"Were the representation cut, you simply ask a smaller body of men to do the same work and at the same time try to familiarize themselves with legislation."

COSTA RICAN CREDITS  
SENT TO NEW YORK

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—Interest coupons from government bonds issued against the foreign debt of Costa Rica have been exported to the amount of \$500,000 to New York for the purpose of establishing credits there. The government intends to continue placing negotiable securities in New York for the purpose of maintaining a considerable sum of money there.

This step taken by the financial department of the government has been followed by the introduction in the Chamber of Deputies of a bill providing for the establishment of a national bank. The institution would have a capital of \$8,000,000 to be jointly held by the government and private citizens.



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## ATTACKS MADE ON JAPANESE CABINET

Various Policies Unpopular But With Votes Granted to Only Five Per Cent of the Nation the Present Ministry Is Safe

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—To predict the fall of the Ministry of Tanihara Hara within the next few months has become the favorite pastime of all opposition leaders in Japan and of most of the daily newspapers, for in Japan, no matter who may be in power, a majority of the press is always "anti-Tanihara." In spite of the bitter denunciations of the cabinet, the opposition party, in spite of the numerous attacks in the press, in spite of the failure of a number of the policies of Mr. Hara, and in spite of the fact that the chief business of the last session of the Imperial Diet was to introduce and defeat impeachment resolutions, the present ministry apparently stands as firm today as it did in September, 1919, when the Genro and the outgoing ministry of Mr. Terauchi put it in power. Like the Lloyd George government in England, the answer probably lies in the fact that Mr. Hara is an opportunist of high ability and that there is no real leader to supplant him.

In Japan, with a record of less than a half century of popular government and party politics, personalities count for far more than policies, or even policies. There has never yet been a political party in Japan founded on a platform; one strong man has gathered his followers around him and given them a party name.

### Siberian Intervention

The fight against Mr. Hara at present proceeds along four main lines of attack: The lack of a definite constructive policy in the Siberian intervention; the distrust and hatred of Japan that has been bred in China; excessive financial expenditures; and the plea for universal manhood suffrage. In spite of this, the rock on which the existing government came nearest to foundering during the last session of the Diet was a comparatively petty one, the fact that the Minister of Education had pledged himself to raise the grade of seven private universities to the level of the four imperial universities and then went back on his word. For a day or two it seemed that the Administration of Mr. Hara might fall, since he had announced that the Minister of Education would not leave the Cabinet alone; but the trouble blew over and now, a few months later, it is scarcely heard of.

Mr. Hara is generally credited by the nation at large as having been opposed to Japanese intervention in Siberia. The Genro, a survival of the days of clan rule in the Empire, disapproved the policy and Mr. Hara had either to bow to their will or to get Prince Yamagata, who is the only one of the old Genro left with any real power, is credited with being an ardent militarist, and had not suffered defeat for more than 30 years until late last winter, when he attempted to break off the engagement of the Crown Prince with Princess Nagako. Since then he has been at least partially in disfavor, and the Opposition took advantage of this to cry that Mr. Hara should share the blame of the Prince's Golden Wedding, but merely by keeping silent, the Premier has weathered this storm.

### Japan's Great Aim

It is certainly true that Japan's relations with China today are badly bungled, or at least would so appear on the surface. The famous "21 demands," followed by the occupation of Shantung, have certainly caused in China a bitter hatred of the island Empire. Mr. Hara and his fellow statesmen are far too astute not to have realized this before taking the steps they did, but it must be that they thought the result worth the price. Japan's one great aim is to make herself so strong that she need take dictation from no nation on earth, and the quickest and surest way to attain such a position, she believes, is to make her army and her navy so powerful that no government will risk meeting them in battle. To do this she must have access to tremendous amounts of iron and coal, and the Asiatic continent, especially China, offers them to her. If she can control China, or a large part of China, her way is clear. Apparently the quickest way to her plans would be to antagonize the Chinese, but Japan figures that China, in spite of all else, would sink her hatred and stand side by side with Japan in a war against a white people, so that Tokyo can afford to risk the present unpleasantness.

Japan's budget is not large compared to those of western powers, being only 1,563,000,000 yen for the current fiscal year, but it must be remembered that Japan is far from a rich country. Until the Empire was opened to the West in the middle of the past century there was no national wealth, as computed in the Occident. Wages were practically unknown, each man working and being clothed and fed by his overlord. As a consequence there was but little money, and in 50 years even the tremendous strides made by Japan have not created a very abundant supply of wealth. Taxation is high and, contrasted with the per capita wealth, the budget is enormous.

### Throne Is Powerful

Universal manhood suffrage has been a popular cry in the Empire ever since its meaning was learned. Its meaning, however, is probably not very understood today except by a very few, and those few in the main already have the ballot. About 5.3 per cent of the population have the right

to vote at present. In addition, it must be remembered that the Ministry is not responsible to the voters but to the Emperor alone, so that no Cabinet would be apt to pay as much attention to the clamor for the ballot as to the wishes of the Throne and the powers behind the Throne.

There are several subsidiary lines of attack utilized by opponents of the government of Mr. Hara, chief among which are questions of disarmament, general foreign policy, especially in regard to America, and the South Manchuria Railway scandal. Yukio Ozaki, one of the few real liberals in Japan, championed the cause of universal disarmament and was expelled from his party, the Kenmeikai, in consequence. Since then he has conducted a lecture campaign throughout the Empire, calling for a post-war vote from his audiences. Each audience has given an overwhelming majority for the cause of disarmament, in some cases as high as 90 per cent. While it is probably true that the people of Japan are heartily in favor of disarmament, or at least a reduction of navies, it is quite as true that the little group who control the government are absolutely opposed, and only the pressure of world opinion could bring them to change their attitude.

### Relations With America

The relations of Japan with America are far from satisfactory, but so far the government has made no great blunder in the eyes of the nation. Nothing vital has been yielded, and unless Tokyo bows to Washington in the question of Yap it is likely that the American policy presents no real danger to Mr. Hara and his cohorts. The Selyukai party, of which the Premier is the official head, is seriously implicated in charges of graft in the purchase of materials for the South Manchuria Railway, which have been taken up by the courts, and which will probably not be pushed so long as the Selyukai remains in power, so that Mr. Hara is practically safe along this line.

Each month the Opposition advances the date of the fall of the Ministry of Mr. Hara by another month. In the meantime the Premier and his Ministers are going serenely along, keeping closely in touch with the wishes of the powers that rule the Empire, rather than with the pulse of the people. The Ministry is likely to remain in power until some new leader and some new issue arise to wreck it; at present it is secure.

## MODERATE POLICY FOR EGYPT CALLED BEST

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Since the active rioting which culminated in the outbreak in Alexandria of May 23, quiet has generally been experienced. With the exception of two shots fired at the colonel of the Sherwood Foresters while driving through the native quarters and an attack on a British officer, which may have nothing to do with politics, no aggression has occurred on the part of the Alexandrian population. Everywhere demonstrations have ceased, the recent lesson of anarchy having taught the Zaghawites, it is hoped, the danger of playing with fire. The future will show if they have learned wisdom.

Meanwhile the present ministry, in spite of much opposition, declares it is shortly sending its delegation to London to negotiate with the British Government as regards the political status of the country, but it is doubtful if it can show that it has the confidence of the majority. The immense popularity of Zaghlul, due very largely to his dominating personality, is a serious obstacle to a government which has shown much weakness, though many excuses could doubtless be offered in explanation for its attitude.

Lately the European press has not made matters any easier for it. As a result of the recent anarchy in Alexandria, Egypt's most cosmopolitan town, the foreign communities are generally bitterly opposed to any measure which will convey the local authority more exclusively into the hands of the Egyptians. The French press generally demands the fulfillment of the mandate given to Great Britain under the Versailles Treaty by means of the protectorate, or, should it be repudiated, the selection of another power to undertake it. The Italian press goes further and recommends international control, which in practice would probably mean the predominance of Italian influence. The Greeks see no prospect of security if Great Britain's influence is diminished, and that they have much reason for holding such a view in the light of their own political experience is undeniable. The Egyptian Gazette's attitude has been one of studied pessimism. Making every use of the past excesses, it purports to hold out no hope for foreign interests should complete independence be given to Egypt. It urges, with much reason, that the foreign communities should insist on the safeguarding of their rights, and as a possible solution suggests the internationalization of the city of Alexandria. That this would prove of little use, if practically possible, appears to be evident. Even if Egypt would consent to see its commercial capital given away, it is doubtful if an international control would be any more successful than the present municipal administration, which is always realistic as Egypt shows its fitness for it, will be the best solution.

There has been undoubtedly a tendency to exaggerate past events on the part of the European press and to minimize their importance on the part of the native papers, but from the welter of opinions it is becoming clearer that a moderate policy, by means of which internal self-government is fully realized as Egypt shows its fitness for it, will be the best solution.

## BURMA ASPIRES TO SELF-GOVERNMENT

Country Has Expressed Desire for Secession From Indian Empire—New Bill Offers Larger Measure of Independence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The wave of self-determination and semi-independence which has swept over the whole world since the war has been conspicuously felt in certain native communities under direct British rule of suzerainty. Egypt and India are outstanding examples. Burma, a province of the latter, has now appeared in the limelight as an aspirant, not only for a form of self-government, but also for secession from the Indian Empire. The secession movement has received such consideration that a bill entitled the Government of Burma Bill has been introduced by Lord Lytton, acting on behalf of the Imperial Government, in the House of Lords. This bill applies to Burma the Government of India Act, which act was passed by the home government in 1919, and confers on the Province a large measure of independence of the Government of India.

By this act are distinguished the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the governor-general-in-council, and the Indian Legislature. It further provides for the devolution of authority, in regard to provincial subjects, local government and for the allocation of revenue to such governments. It likewise makes provision for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the governor acting with ministers, and borrowing powers are given to local governments. The measure further lays down that the eight major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by a governor-in-council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a governor acting with ministers appointed from among the elected members of the local legislative council, and it confers extended powers on local legislatures.

### Form of Constitution

It provides for the supreme or central government, that the legislature shall consist of the governor-general and two chambers, namely, the council of state and the legislative assembly. A statutory commission is to be appointed 10 years after the beginning of the act for the purpose of inquiring, among other matters, as to the desirability of further extending to India the benefits of self-government. Such, shortly, are the provisions of the act while the home government seeks to apply to Burma. As matter of fact this act could have been applied under Section 52a (1), of that measure, but the object of bringing the matter before Parliament in the shape of a bill was to enable that body, acting on the advice of the standing committee of both houses, to determine, with reference to all the material available, the form of constitution which is best suited to Burma. The scheme of self-government for Burma, which forms the subject matter of the bill before the House of Lords, is that accepted by the Secretary of State for India on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

Two other schemes were, however, considered. The first was submitted by the local government of Burma and was to the effect that the executive should consist of the governor, assisted by four boards, each of which would consist of a non-official president or minister nominated by the governor, to be chosen from the legislative body, and one official member. The governor would deal exclusively with certain reserved subjects, such as political and military business, the university appointments and discipline in the public service.

### Wide Powers

Wide powers in all other administrative subjects would be delegated to one or other of the boards, but anything of outstanding importance would be referred back to the governor for his decision, as well as cases of disagreement. The boards would, in no case, be responsible to the legislature, which would be known as the Burma Legislative Assembly, consisting of 92 members, 60 per cent of whom would be elected, a large margin being reserved for nominated representatives of Chinese, Karens and others. Legislative methods would be similar to those of the Indian provinces; but resolutions on the budget would only be recommendations to the governor. Under this scheme Burma would have had no representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly, but would be given three seats in the Council of State.

The Government of India put forward an alternative scheme which Sir Reginald Cradock, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, had consented to accept in place of his own. As far as the legislature was concerned, the two schemes coincided, but in regard to the executive, the second proposal recommended the governor with a council of six, divided into three committees of two members each, one official, and one non-official. There would be no transferred subjects; no ministers and no responsibility to the legislature.

The Secretary of State approached the standing joint committee on Indian affairs, after the bill had been introduced, with a request that they should submit their views on the form of constitution which should, in their opinion, be introduced in Burma. The committee, in a report just issued, recommend the scheme, the subject matter of the bill at present before the House of Lords, formulated by the Secretary of State. The report states that the committee "are at one in recommending that the Government

of India Act be applied to Burma, and that the necessary legislation be undertaken and passed without delay, as a proof of the intentions of Parliament, toward Burma, and its people. The committee believe that the bill introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Lytton is, in its main provisions, adequate for this purpose." The committee also recommended, as a point for local inquiry, the question of women's suffrage, and the best basis for representation, whether by nomination, communal representation, or voting on the general voters' list for Chinese, Karens, and other non-Burman races, or communities.

When the bill was being debated in the House of Lords, the question of the separation of Burma from the rest of India was mooted, and the report mentions that the Secretary of State has pointed out that the idea has not yet been explored either by himself or by the authorities in India, and that the committee have no material upon which to found a judgment. The considerations involved, political, military and administrative, are many and complex. It is pointed out that the proposed change in the form of government of Burma would not militate against the separation being carried out at a future date, when the matter has been examined in all its bearings, and that any loss of time in effecting the change would be most undesirable.

When the necessary legislation has been passed the effects of the proposed new regime on Burma, the land of romance, with its 330,339 square miles and population of 12,115,000, will be watched by students of empire with the greatest interest.

## AUSTRALIAN PARTY LINES DISTINCTIVE

American Educator Finds Political "Strata" of Commonwealth Opposes United States Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Australians have been interested in the impressions of Australia formed by Prof. Westel W. Willoughby, professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University, particularly in his strong conviction that no obstacle exists to the cordial cooperation of the American and British peoples and his sympathetic understanding of the national creed of this young continent—the preservation of a White Australia.

Professor Willoughby finds a remarkable distinction between the American and Australian political parties. In the United States political party divisions run perpendicularly through the community, people of every class being adherents of the same parties. In Australia there is stratification and the Labor Party has a distinct horizontal or class formation. The visitor prefers the American position, where Labor has never formed a separate layer and Labor ideals are pursued through the agency of parties that are in no sense "class parties."

### Australian Readjustment Begins

Professor Willoughby recognizes that while the United States has passed through the worst phase of post-war industrial readjustment, Australia is just entering upon her. Incidentally, the American student of politics has not been impressed by the possibilities of industrial arbitration as a panacea for American difficulties. "One disadvantage a stranger finds himself in Australia, and I would imagine it to be one also to people living here," said the visitor in a chat with a representative of the Morning Herald, Sydney, "is the absence of journals of opinion, of weekly or monthly publications such as are published in England, Europe and America. Your newspapers are excellent, but for many reasons they do not take the place of the magazine, devoted not to news or political parties but to more or less detached discussions of movements and tendencies. It is really strange to me that Australia has no literature of the kind I refer to. It would certainly be read abroad with great interest."

### Understanding in Pacific

That the bulk of American citizens look forward to a cordial cooperation with the British peoples who, generally speaking, have the same political ideals and the same basis of law, Professor Willoughby firmly believes, and he sees no difficulty in obtaining a basis for understanding in regard to the Pacific, where the nations stand for the integrity and sovereignty of China. As Professor Willoughby was formerly constitutional advisor to the Peking Government, his views on the Pacific have weight.

"Japan stands for something very different to the British and American aspiration," he says. "Americans, some of them at least, are not convinced that Japan entertains no imperialistic ambitions upon the mainland of Asia, that she seeks no territorial extension into China, Siberia and Mongolia. For that reason we await the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance with great interest. The friction over the Japanese in California is a minor matter to Japan, as compared with her interests in eastern Asia. I sometimes think Japanese statesmen are glad of friction in California as it enables them to put Washington on the defensive. The international issue, however, is the problem of whether one country is to control the resources and future of Asia. As for White Australia, I am sure your ideas on this question are sympathized with by every American. This is a subject upon which Americans are not entirely without knowledge."

Prohibition has come to stay in the United States according to Professor Willoughby. He declares emphatically that its benefits have far outweighed any inconvenience to individuals.

## AUSTRALIAN METAL MINES ARE CLOSED

Labor's Refusal of Wage Cut, and Its Counter Demand for Shorter Hours and More Pay, Precipitates a Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The refusal to accept a cut in wages, to compensate for the low price of metals on the world's market, has shut down the great majority of Australia's metal mines. Labor believes that an organized attempt is being made throughout the Commonwealth to reduce wages and that the mining industry has been chosen as the first in which this policy shall be put into force. The struggle is therefore one of intense interest to every industry in the continent.

Today the decision of unionist leaders not only to resist any cut in wages or adjustment in hours but to demand a substantial increase in mine wages, with a shorter working week, has played its part in closing the great copper mines of Mt. Morgan, in Queensland, and Mt. Lyell, in Tasmania. The smelting and electrolytic works at Port Pirie, Port Kembla and Hobart are doing very little work and may shut down; the Hampton and Cloncurry mines in Queensland are practically idle; Broken Hill is employing one-fourth of its normal number of men; Wallaroo and Moonta mines in South Australia are a basic mining wage of £5 a week, 30 hours from Monday to Friday, and double rates for overtime for the first two hours and treble time thereafter. The abolition of contract and piece-work is sought, and failing this the claim is made that men on piece-work shall work under a price which will return them at least 33 per cent more than the wage rate for such work. All employees over 18 years must be paid the adult rate of wage. This attempt to force up instead of accepting a leveling down is in line with the following decision just agreed to by the executive council of the Australian Workers Union, sitting in Sydney:

### Up, Not Down, Is Demand

The extraordinary crisis in connection with the present crisis is the attitude of the Australian Workers Union, of which the miners are a branch. The union is now demanding a basic mining wage of £5 a week, 30 hours from Monday to Friday, and double rates for overtime for the first two hours and treble time thereafter. The abolition of contract and piece-work is sought, and failing this the claim is made that men on piece-work shall work under a price which will return them at least 33 per cent more than the wage rate for such work. All employees over 18 years must be paid the adult rate of wage. This attempt to force up instead of accepting a leveling down is in line with the following decision just agreed to by the executive council of the Australian Workers Union, sitting in Sydney:

"We advise our members in all industries that in no case shall they accept a reduction in wages or less favorable conditions of working hours than at present operating."

The policy taken up by the Australian Workers Union, which controls the metal mining industry practically throughout Australia, was made apparent in the course of a debate in the federal Parliament by Mr. Blakeley, who is president of the union and a federal representative of New South Wales. Referring to the Mt. Morgan mine, upon the financial position of which expert accountants, appointed by the president of the Industrial Peace Court, Queensland, have reported unfavorably, Mr. Blakeley declared that he accepted the result of the audit which showed that under present conditions the company could not carry on. But if an industry was to be maintained, he contended, it should not be maintained by the workers. The Queensland Government had offered the company a rebate of £1000 a week in freight, recognizing that it was not the workers employed in any particular industry who should subsidize it if it failed to pay, but instead the whole of the people of the state. The miners were prepared to go to the Arbitration Court but the company wanted them to take less than the court had awarded. When the market for copper was high and the men asked to be allowed to participate in the large profits they were then told to go to the Arbitration Court.

### Acting Prime Minister's Statement

Sir Joseph Cook, the Acting Prime Minister, made a statement in the House on the position in which he declared that there was no law in the world and no decree of any arbitration court in the world which could alter world prices. In the course of his speech Sir Joseph Cook said:

"The only proposal made by Labor representatives in this House has been that the parties in dispute should go to the Arbitration Court, but they went to that court at Mt. Morgan, presided over by a judge, Mr. Justice McCallery, who had been appointed by the Premier, Mr. Ryan, and could not be considered biased against the miners. Mr. Justice McCallery, after he had investigated the position, proposed to suspend the award governing the industry, in order to meet the abnormal conditions, and expressed the opinion that there was not the slightest justification for the belief that the reduction was part of a general campaign to reduce wages."

"It is not much use, however, going to arbitration courts under such conditions," continued the Minister. "The court has set up a standard which was all very well so long as the industry was earning a profit or so long as it could carry on, but the court has laid down the dictum that it is its duty to consider whether an industry is paying. It has said that a certain wage must be paid, irrespective of the conditions of the industry and that dictum, which was expressed by Mr. Justice Higgins has been fixed irrevocably. It is leading to a great deal of the unemployment of today. My own proposal is that Mr. Justice McCallery's plan should be followed—that the miners should accept a re-

duction in wages, subject to a guarantee regarding the future when the industry has recovered."

Sir Joseph Cook added that the price of metals had been strictly controlled during the war by the Imperial Government, which had purchased them. In his judgment, no abnormal war profits had been made by the industry.

### Position at Mt. Morgan

Mt. Morgan miners have rejected by secret ballot the company's proposal to reopen the mines on a 20 per cent reduction in wages, salaries, and contract rates, such arrangement being approved of by the Court of Industrial Arbitration. This reduction in wages would not wipe out the weekly loss, and unless general increases in efficiency and working methods balanced the ledger, shareholders would have to bear the loss of working the mine. The company pointed out that the United States produced three-quarters of the world's total production of copper and that Australian copper must be sold at a price which would enable it to compete with the American. Yet pressure of economic necessity had closed many copper mines in the United States and forced throughout the rest of the mines an all-round reduction in wages of 15 to 25 per cent. Even with a return to stable conditions and a revival of the demand for metal products, the increase in the market price for copper was likely to be more than offset by the restoration of the normal exchange position between Great Britain and America.

The Queensland Government offered the Mt. Morgan Company a remission of railway freight charges to the extent of £1000 a week, but the company was unable to accept, stating that the expert accountants had shown that there was a weekly loss of £2300 on a basis of average production, and therefore the government's offer would still involve a loss of £1300 a week. The company pointed out that the Queensland Government had been compelled by conditions to close its own copper works at Chillagoe.

A novel proposal, which is not likely to be adopted, was made by Mr. Jones, the Queensland Minister for Mines, who proposed that Mt. Morgan should restart and store its copper until the market improved, the Commonwealth Bank advancing 90 per cent on the average fortnightly price against the copper produced, under a guarantee from the Commonwealth Government. He also pointed out that many fields and mines had closed down because in their prosperous days no provision was made for developmental purposes.

### Mt. Lyell Shuts Down

Tasmania has been affected by the shutting down of the Mt. Lyell mine, which has paid nearly £4,000,000 in dividends. The mining company had made an agreement with their workers whereby underground men were to work 48 hours in alternate weeks, instead of 44 hours every week, the combined unions to assist in securing 200 additional miners to maintain a specified output. The directors agreed to continue operations for four months and to pay existing rates of wages. Union executives on the mainland, however, refused the proposal and declared that the company should go to the Arbitration Court for any reduction of wages and alteration in working conditions; once the court had laid down what the conditions and hours were to be, the men were willing to cooperate to the fullest possible extent in obtaining the highest efficiency and output. The unions held that any alterations should be decided by constitutional means and offered to cooperate with the directors in waiving all preliminary and technical objections to the immediate exercise of the jurisdiction of the Arbitration Court. The company replied that the industry was entirely dependent on the export prices of copper, and so long as the Arbitration Court adhered to the fundamentals it had followed ever since its formation, it could not assist in solving the problem.

Following the notice that the mines would shut down a compulsory conference was summoned by Mr. Justice Powers, Deputy President of the Federal Arbitration Court, the parties being the representatives of the Australian Workers Union and the Tasmanian and Victorian Mining Companies. As a result of the conference the dispute was referred into court but the hearing was deferred until Mr. Justice Powers had convened another compulsory conference, this time including all the combined unions, to ascertain whether all the other unions interested would consent to adopt any agreement arrived at between the mining companies and the Australian Workers Union. If so, the reference to the court would be struck out.

### Miners' Position Analyzed

An analysis of the metal mining position in Australia, which assumed that the metal miners were deliberately wrecking the industry, would be unfair to a fine body of men. The ballot at Mt. Morgan was mainly the decision of married men. They believed that they were standing for Labor ideals and for wage earners generally. The suffering which they were prepared to face. Again and again the statement of the miners' position, whether in Tasmania or in Queensland or in Broken Hill, has emphasized their feeling that the employees did not participate in the unparalleled prosperity of the mining companies during the war but instead were forced to seek the assistance of the Arbitration Court in order to maintain the effective purchasing power of pre-war wages.

There is of course another factor which has a serious bearing on the whole position and complicates the issue. The cost of the products of the secondary industries, such as the stores necessary for mining and smelting, have gone up, and the wages of

employees in those industries have been raised. There is, therefore, the extraordinary position that the world's pressure on primary industries may force the men engaged in them to accept lower wages than those in secondary industries working practically beside them.

### Coal Workers Criticized

The greatest problem for many mining companies has been the high price of coal, and the immense number of sectional strikes in the coal mining industry has led to an official statement on behalf of Northern Colliery Owners in New South Wales. In this statement the owners expressed the opinion that coal miners have embarked upon a deliberate campaign not only to limit coal production but to bring the industry to such a low level of usefulness that the scheme of the Miners' Federation for taking over and operating the collieries under socialistic control might be promoted. The loss in coal output in Maitland and Newcastle during the first four months of this year, owing to sectional strikes, was 308,000 tons, as against 397,965 tons similarly lost during the whole of 1920.

With such a position in the coal industry resulting in enhanced prices for fuel, on the one hand, and a slump in the world's prices on the other, the metal companies have a difficult position to face. They are facing it as a whole with moderation and intelligence. The first real gleams of light have come through the acceptance by the representatives of the miners of proposals made by the directors of the Wallaroo and Moonta Mining Company, in South Australia. The basis of resumption will probably be, if the State Industrial Court acquiesces, the paying of the minimum of 11s. a day, fixed by Mr. Justice Powers, so long as copper does not fall below £85 per ton; and payment of a basic rate of 12s. 6d. a day when standard copper reaches £85 a ton.

## AUSTRALIAN LABOR ISSUES MANIFESTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Following the demonstrations against the red flag and the insults offered to the Union Jack, the executive of the Australian Labor Party has issued a manifesto, protesting against being confounded with the direct-action Communistic section, and declaring that it has been deliberately misrepresented for political purposes. The manifesto, first of all, sets out the first plank of the platform of the party as follows:—(a) complete Australian self-government as a British community; (b) no imperial federation.

It continues, in part:—"Close followers of the Australian Labor movement need not be told that the organizers of the Sydney May Day gathering are opposed to the constitutional methods on which the Australian Labor Party relies for political and industrial progress, and that this party took no part whatever in the May Day celebrations."

"We have no hesitation in making our position in regard to loyalty quite clear. The Labor movement is a loyal movement. It stands for complete Australian self-government as a British community. That is the first plank of Labor's federal platform. The Australian Labor Party also heartily approves of the slogan, recently enunciated by our Governor-General, Lord Forster, of 'Australians for Australia.' And, by Australians, we mean the native-born and those who have come here and, as good citizens, made this country, in the fullest sense, the land of their adoption."

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## INVASION OF FRANCE BY GERMAN LABOR

Unemployment Problem Is Much Diminished in France, and Germans May Be Called on to Repair the Havoc Wrought

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In view of the Franco-German conversations respecting the utilization of German labor, as well as German material, in the ravaged north, it is well to make it clear that there has never been any serious unemployment in France, and such as there is is now rapidly disappearing. France has her difficulties, but she has always managed to find sufficient work for the greater part of her inhabitants.

At one time there were a few hundred thousand unemployed—never anything like the number to be found in England or America. But even this crisis without gravity has been passed, and today there are only a quarter of those who were out of work in April still unemployed. If the department of the Seine be taken, the official figures show that there are 1000 fewer unemployed every day.

There are certain trades where there is indeed a scarcity of labor. The "office de placement" is unable to meet the demands. Really skilled workers are badly wanted. There is, in fact, good reason to believe that the unemployment figures have always been higher than the reality. There are a multitude of little jobs which many so-called unemployed have been performing. If one makes allowance for the difficulties of proper control, France has never had more than the inevitable margin of unemployed men and women workers.

### French Workers Unaffected

This fact appears to destroy completely the contention that the acceptance of German workers in the devastated regions will displace any number of French workers, or that the work might be given to Frenchmen now unemployed. It is probably exact to say that there are, except for special causes, no skilled French workers unemployed. There are, of course, other reasons why France cannot accept a great invasion of German workers, but it is as well to dismiss once and for all the suggestion that French jobs would be given to Germans. If the Germans were brought in and the districts rapidly repaired there would be a great increase of work in France.

What is feared is that it would be necessary to pay these German workers in French francs and that such payment would have queer, incalculable effects upon the rate of exchange. It is also argued that the settlement of the inhabitants is against the employment of German labor, but this argument appears to be based upon poor foundations. Inquiries that have been lately made in the ruined regions show that the people would prefer a German roof over their heads to no roof at all. Naturally, ministers who are now adopting a policy of cooperation with Germany are obliged to proceed cautiously. A hostile sentiment toward Germany naturally does exist in many parts and could doubtless be worked up by anybody interested in working up such a sentiment. On the whole, however, it is considered to be an act of justice that those who destroyed should now be called upon to build up. More and more does this idea make headway.

### In "Red Zone"

In what is known as the red zone, use of German labor is now practically certain and it is not improbable that at an early date the field of operations will be extended. It may be recalled that 10 départements of France were overrun by the Germans and that nearly 2000 communes were destroyed. In the Alsace alone 654 communes were practically obliterated. That département was the worst ravaged; but in the Somme 351 communes were wrecked, and in the Marne 227. The Meuse was also badly damaged, 336 communes being shattered, while the Meurthe-et-Moselle has 233 towns and villages in deplorable condition. The Confédération Générale du Travail has done much to advance the idea of German labor. Its Economic Council, as was stated in The Christian Science Monitor, drew up a voluminous report and framed a scheme of reconstruction. Local authorities did not hesitate in many instances to approve the conclusions of the Labor organization. This is not a question of politics or of political doctrine. It is a matter of economics and of practical necessities.

There can now be no doubt that German workmen and the German Government are not only willing but anxious to undertake the reconstruction of northern France. The negotiations now proceeding between the two governments will, it is hoped, result in the formal admission of the plan. It is, however, true that when details are considered the matter is not so easy and so simple as it would appear at first. Only experts after careful study can determine the exact limits and the precise modalities of German payments in labor. Even in regard to material there are grave difficulties. The houses which Germany offered and France accepted provisionally are found to cost more than they would cost had they been supplied entirely by France. At least

this is the French contention. It must, however, be noted that probably France would not get them at all—or at least not for many years—and that it is better to make a mere book entry against France than to pay the actual cash.

### Excess of Annual Reparations

The fact is that France is hardly in a position to raise the money for reconstruction, and thereupon arises the problem of whether Germany is to be allowed or may be allowed under the treaty arrangements to exceed in any one year the amount stipulated as her annual payment to France. If she is not to exceed this amount—that is, to give more than the equivalent of the annuity in labor and material—then the system has little utility to France. For above all it is speedy reparation that is wanted. If it is to be a limited contribution, then it will make little difference to France whether she is to receive money or labor, and, with labor, material; because in any case she can, if paid, purchase what she requires.

The point about accepting direct reparation is that it will hasten France's restoration. Who, then, would object, it may be asked, to Germany furnishing greater efforts in any one year than is called for by the terms of the settlement? Now it must be remembered that the reparations problem is not purely a French problem. France only receives a certain share of German payments. Germany, if she takes directly from Germany more than she is entitled to, she diverts this sum from other creditors of Germany. The point at first sight may seem pedantic, but it nevertheless has some importance and a decision has to be given before much headway can be made.

The cost of rebuilding factories, public works, and houses has been put at over 60,000,000,000 francs in addition to the 60,000,000,000 francs which France has already advanced. A series of loans will be issued in respect to the large towns, but there seems no good reason why a certain proportion, at any rate, of the villages, the roads, and the canals should not be directly repaired by German money, German material, and German labor.

## AFRICAN POLICE AND "ISRAELITES"

Last Phase of Contest Between Crown Forces and Defiant Sect at Bulhoek Brought to End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

QUEENSTOWN, Cape Colony—The last phase of the long-drawn-out contest between the government forces and the so-called "Israelite" sect under the "Prophet" Enoch Mzila, which erected part of its village on Crown lands at Bulhoek of Ntshabanga (Mountain of the Morning Sun) has been brought to an end after a serious engagement, according to the latest official report. An ultimatum from T. T. Truter, commissioner of South African police, dated Queenstown, May 21, 1921 was delivered to the sect stating that upon government instructions he would arrive at Ntshabanga with an adequate force to arrest certain men, see that all unauthorized residents left Ntshabanga and destroy all houses erected without authority.

To this the "Prophet" Enoch replied in a long letter which concluded: "If you, then, sir, Mr. Truter, are coming out to make war, please inform me; I shall then write or say my last word before you destroy me—Yours faithfully, E. J. MZILA." The police force numbering about 800 men under Colonel Truter and General Sir Japie van Deventer took up a position to overlook the camp at Ntshabanga and were joined by Mr. Barrett, the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Magistrate of Queen's Town, and the deputy sheriff.

The troops made a demonstration of strength but messengers brought back word that the sect refused to surrender. The troops were then drawn up in three squadrons. When the left got within 400 yards of the "Israelite" force confronting them, they again asked them to surrender. Three envoys came forward and replied that their instructions were to fight. When within 50 yards of the defiant natives who were all clad in white and armed with big steel daggers and assegais, they charged straight for the police bayonets. The order to open fire was at once given. A squad of "Israelites" made an effort to get on the flank of the advancing force and were seen rushing up the slopes of the hill on the right, but the police had a machine-gun posted at this spot with 20 men, and as the enemy approached, the gun opened fire. Those unfired fell back toward Bulhoek camp, and a halt ensued after which the sect decided to surrender. The "Prophet" Enoch was brought out a prisoner, as was also Charles Mzila, his brother. The portion of the village upon crown lands is to be demolished.

### UNREST IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia—A considerable amount of industrial unrest and labor trouble prevails in Czecho-Slovakia. The strike among the metal workers is spreading and in the capital alone 20,000 men have gone out. In a number of provincial concerns, the men have been informed that the weekly hours will be reduced to 32 hours and that wages will be reduced by 10 per cent. The large Skoda works, owing to insufficient employment, has given notice of the termination of the collective agreements with its men. Unemployment is on the increase, more especially in Moravia and Silesia.

## NEED OF UNIFORMITY IN MAPS FOR AIRMEN

International Air Convention Decided Upon Need of a General and Local Series, and These Are Now Being Made

By special aeronautical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Over two years ago the International Air Convention agreed that uniformity in the matter of maps for aerial navigation was absolutely necessary, and resolved that there should be a series of international maps—one a general series, for purposes of navigation, on Mercator's projection, on the scale of 3 cm. to one degree of longitude at the equator; the other a local series, for enabling the aviator to ascertain his position, on a scale of 1 in 200,000. In most of the 50 countries belonging to the convention, work on these maps is making good progress. In England the responsible department is the geographical section of the general staff of the War Office.

The adoption of Mercator's projection for the general series did not come about without a good deal of argument. It was pointed out that this projection gives great distortion at the poles; but in view of the fact that comparatively little flying is likely in these regions for some time to come this objection was overruled. Sooner or later, however, maps on other than Mercator's projection will have to be prepared for the arctic and antarctic regions. Another objection arose from the increasing use of radiogoniometry (wireless direction finding) and that for this purpose Mercator's projection is not designed. Various other projections were discussed, but in view of the fact that in practice, when using directional wireless, all that is necessary with Mercator's projection is the application of a very simple formula, the convention adhered to its decision.

### The New Notation

For all these maps the new notation of latitude and longitude is employed. The south pole is zero latitude, and the latitudes increase to 180 degrees at the north pole. As to longitude, the present 180 degrees is zero, whence the degrees run eastward round the globe to 359 degrees. A great many navigators, however, continue to favor the old system of north and south latitudes and east and west longitudes.

For the general series, the index has been prepared on the basis of the international million series, and between 60 degrees south and 60 degrees north latitude each sheet of the general aeronautical series will be 18 degrees by 12 degrees, and will contain nine sheets of the million series. The British Empire will be responsible for 36 sheets. For the local series many countries have a foundation in maps on a scale of 1 in 200,000, but these, of course, will have to be greatly modified in accordance with the system of marking and coloring approved by the convention. In the case of Great Britain the Ordnance Survey, with its mileage scales, provides nothing nearer than a series on a scale of 1 in 253,440 (four miles to the inch), and this is too small.

### Airman's Point of View

Much discussion has taken place, and still continues, on the subject of conventional marks, features, and coloring for the local series. The maps will be very different from ordinary maps, for they are designed for the aviator, whose point of view is entirely different. To him the names of places are comparatively unimportant, and very few will be shown. He is entirely concerned with the quick identification of the features, as he sees them from above, with the marks on the map. A great deal of expert advice has been taken as to the objects on the ground that afford the best guides to the aviator. For the background the maps will be tinted light green to represent cultivated land, and buff for arid ground. This can only be done in a general way, for the nature of country varies to some extent with the seasons. It was found, however, that there are very few regions for which the system of representation is not fairly accurate. Conventional signs and aeronautical information such as the positions of aerodromes, heights of mountains, and so on, are given in black, for black shows best on any color.

In order of importance to the aviator as landmarks, water comes first (although it is apt to vary in times of flood and drought); then railways, villages and towns, roads, and woods. For water blue was the color chosen. Railways, villages, towns and telegraph lines are shown by red; roads by yellow; and woods by green. The respective value of railways and roads is the subject of some difference of opinion; but it has to be remembered that roads, if tarred or muddy, are not conspicuous at a great height, and that it is difficult, when there are a great many of them, to distinguish between primary and secondary roads. In France and many other countries there are long straight roads, which constitute almost the best guides to the aviator. But, taking it all round, railways are superior. Of course, railways and roads are regarded by the aviator in their relation to towns and other features.

### Question of Contours

The question of contours was not easy to settle, the advocates of the layer system being opposed to the hill-shading method. But to the aviator contours are not conspicuous, the country appearing flat even though it be hilly. True, the experienced aviator is often able to detect from the windings of roads, the

shapes of shadows, the appearance of vegetation, and even from the attitude of grazing cattle, the lay of the land. In the end, the hill-shading system was adopted as interfering least with the clearness of the map. There are a very large number of conventional signs, and the aviator has to be familiar with a subject that is outside the equipment of the motorist or the pedestrian. The map he uses, so far as the local series is concerned, is quite a beautiful and extremely interesting sheet, and one that conveys an immense amount of information about the country that should recommend it to many others than those who travel by air.

## GREEK MANDATE TO BE FULFILLED

Greek Minister in London Affirms That Greece Will Again Check Tide of Orientalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Although feeling keenly the lack of political, financial, and moral support on the part of the great powers, Greece still pursues her determined policy of fulfilling the mandate conferred on her by the Allies. In some quarters her advance into Asia Minor has been looked upon as one of sheer aggression; but far from this being the case, A. Rizo-Rangabe, Greek Minister in London, affirms that it is merely a repetition of history where, as in the past, Greece has placed herself as a bulwark between eastern barbarism and western civilization.

"The people of Greece," Mr. Rizo-Rangabe said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "are acutely conscious of the indifference that is at present being shown by the world at large toward the great task that Greece has undertaken to fulfill." At the same time it is his considered opinion that the historian of the future will pay full homage to the small nation that at present is holding back from Christian Europe a wave of brutal savagery.

### Alone and Unaided

"The Greeks are alone and unaided," he said, "in their struggle of today, mainly owing to political intrigue as well as financial interests which have successfully obscured the real issues for the moment, as they have obscured the fact that Greece and Greece alone stands as a bulwark for European civilization. It is simply a case of Turkey having rebelled against the decisions of the powers and it has been left to Greece to see these decisions enforced, which she will do to the utmost of her ability."

The setback which Greece has received Mr. Rizo-Rangabe considers to be primarily due to Turkish troops that were set free on the Cilician front by virtue of the Franco-Turkish agreement, enemy troops that Greece has found it impossible to prevent joining up with the main body of Turkish forces under Kemal Pasha. The reinforcement of the enemy by troops which Greece had relied upon being kept immobilized, as far as the Greek campaign in Asia Minor was concerned, created a situation that rendered it necessary for the Greek Commander-in-Chief to forestall prospective attack but which owing to unforeseen circumstances rendered a withdrawal to present lines a necessity.

### Grecian Advance Contemplated

Recent reports regarding mediation with the object of putting an end to the conflict between Greece and the Turkish Nationalist Government, whereby Greece would be called upon to restore Smyrna to the Turks, were utterly deprecated. Far from that being the case, Mr. Rizo-Rangabe stated that when the present reorganization of the Greek forces has been completed, there will be an advance that he has every confidence will forever settle the vexed question of the Turk in both Asia and Europe.

As regards Europe, it is Mr. Rizo-Rangabe's frank opinion that sooner or later the question of possession of Constantinople must again arise, and he feels confident that it must be finally recognized by the powers that the continued occupation by the Turks is an impossibility. If there is to be peace in Europe, there can be little doubt, he thinks, that when Russia's internal affairs have been in some measure settled, she will undoubtedly return to her old imperialistic policy, and, having accomplished the herculean task of reconstruction, it is, in his opinion, a foregone conclusion that she will ask for a redemption of the Allies' pledge, regarding the cession of Constantinople to her, if the Turks are still in possession.

### Turkish Foothold a Threat

His Excellency considers there will never be peace in Europe as long as the Turks retain a foothold there, and as to them continuing to hold Constantinople, it would, he said, constitute an ever present threat to those important waterways that form a gateway to southern Russia. Whereas, in the hands of Greece, whose true capital Constantinople will always remain whether by tradition or occupation, these waters would be secured free to all.

Concluding his remarks his Excellency said: "It should not be forgotten that Greece went to Smyrna on the mandate of the Allies and had been fighting to enforce the Treaty of Sevres in their behalf. This treaty, bearing their signature, will have to be honored. To apply the words uttered by Mr. Lloyd George with regard to the sanctity of treaties I cannot understand how any country can consent to stand by when a treaty signed by her representatives less than two years ago is trampled upon. The Treaty of Sevres was signed less than nine months ago."

## PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET IN LISBON

Inter-Parliamentary Commercial Conference Opposes New Issues of Paper Money and Supports Recovery by Powers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The Inter-Parliamentary Commercial Conference, an assembly of members of Parliament of various countries to discuss commercial, economic and like matters with the peculiar kind of semi-official authority derived from their status, was arranged some time ago to take place at Lisbon this year, and at the same time the fixture was made it was realized that there was some small risk in the matter of the condition of the Portuguese capital, since it was then in a somewhat disturbed state. The comfortable belief, however, was held that things could not continue to go so badly; but they have done so, nevertheless, and rather worse, if anything.

Consequently it came about that this conference could hardly have been held at a worse time from the point of view of giving foreigners of consequence a good opinion of the country and its capital. The foreign members of Parliament were actually in the state of arriving at Lisbon when the latest revolutionary movement was in full swing; and the President of the Republic, bowing to superior force and accepting the conditions that were forced upon him by the military upheavals, at the same time pleaded somewhat pathetically that they would forgo their demand for a dissolution of Parliament until this inter-parliamentary conference had taken place.

### Parliament Continues

It would, he urged, look so extremely bad if these eminent persons from foreign parliaments came along and found no Parliament here, especially having regard to the causes why there would be no such Parliament. The military upheavals yielded, and so the Portuguese Parliament was permitted to linger on for a day or two. Fortunately, in a sense, the conference is not one that lasts a long time; there are no sections, and no elaborate and intense argument upon determinations, and, as it happened, the proceedings were got through without there being any disturbance in Lisbon, while in the spring and early summer, as now, it is really a delightful city in the matter of climate and conditions.

There was an interesting attendance of members of various foreign parliaments, the French, English, Belgian and Italian being most important, while the subjects which attracted the keenest attention and discussion were general economics with special reference to the exchanges and the question of doing business with Germany. The conference was held in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Portuguese Republic, Dr. Almeida, the members of the diplomatic corps, ministers, representatives of the Portuguese Parliament, and delegates from various associations concerned in one way or another with matters of economics and finance, were present at the opening proceedings. J. R. Barreto was appointed president of the plenary sittings and Eugene Baile was elected general secretary for the seventh time. Letters and telegrams were read from Mr. Poincaré and other eminent personages abroad who were interested in the work of the conference.

### Workmen and Profits

During the early stage of the proceedings an interesting discussion was developed upon the question of the exchange, and the general financial circulation, while Paul Delombre expressed at great length his views on the subject of participation in profits by workmen, being in favor of liberty of action in the matter with no intervention by the state. After some discussion the conference adopted a resolution to the effect that participation in profits, as well as other institutions having for their object the collaboration of Capital and Labor, were to be recommended, but such collaboration ought not to be regarded as a concession on the part of the employer toward his employees, and, on the other hand, it ought not to be imposed on anyone. It was only desirable if it was entirely acceptable to the employees.

The conference early came to the conclusion that it could do no better than give its maximum attention to the question of the exchanges, having a fine object lesson close at hand, the Portuguese exchange being practically at its lowest point, while foreign trade as the result had become next to impossible. A committee was accordingly set to work to make recommendations, and its meetings being held in private, there were reports of much disagreement. When the question was discussed in plenary session Mr. Chaumet explained the present situation as he saw it, especially in regard to the tendencies of the Versailles Treaty in relation to German credit. He indicated how the advance of 37,000,000,000 francs to the liberated and devastated regions weighed most severely on a French exchange, already shaken, for reasons of which everybody was aware. He considered that it was a duty for the United States and all the neutrals to assist the late belligerents to negotiate the German credit so that they would thus contribute to the relief of the world.

Agreeing that the problems were intensely difficult and at times appeared next to insoluble, Mr. Chaumet considered that such conferences as this, and the highly sincere expressions of opinion that were made at them, with the honest desire also to be of mutual assistance, were of the greatest advantage. He went into some detail

regarding economic interdependence between France and England, making as apparent that the leaders of the two peoples should strive always for a better understanding, which was quite essential for the peace of the world and their own well-being. These sentiments were much applauded.

Sir William Watson Rutherford followed with an assurance that England would make all necessary sacrifices for the maintenance of peace, in the same way that she had made them to secure the victory that had been achieved. After a long discussion on the exchange question in which Mr. Belmont (Italy), Mr. Tormander (Belgium), Mr. Rontos (Greece), Mr. Ramboisek (Czechoslovakia), and others took part, the conference unanimously passed the following resolution: First, the parliaments and governments, inspired in the conduct of public affairs by the conference of Brussels, should abstain from all new issues of paper money not guaranteed by commercial transactions; second, that the powers who are creditors of Germany should obtain every kind of security and guarantee for the recovery of what is due, and that in order to be prepared for immediate expenses in the matter of reparations, they should be furnished with means of utilisable credit forthwith; third, that in the matter of inter-allied and associated loans contracted during the war the allied governments should examine on the basis of a common understanding questions relative to the eventual whole or partial annulling of the various debts, the extension of the periods of repayment, and the equitable determination of the exchange, regard being paid to the exchange at the time the loan was contracted, and not when it fell due to be repaid.

Greece and the United States had representatives at the conference without either voice or vote, but intimated that they were in agreement with these resolutions.

It was decided to hold another conference next year, and that either Rome or Venice should be the place of meeting.

## NEW REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—In an effort to overcome the apathy of citizens during election periods, the Citizens League of Winnipeg, aided by 74 public bodies, has started a registration campaign, the object of which is to enroll every voter in Winnipeg and assure that he votes at all elections. The campaign will last several months and various means have been adopted to make the canvass thorough.

Among the principal methods of procedure is included the insertion in the pay envelopes of employees at industrial plants of notices urging them to register themselves; sticking of notices on automobiles; and the personal canvassing, for which lists of 12 names are distributed to several hundred canvassers, who are members of the bodies assisting the league in the work. By these and other means, officials of the league anticipate that the 30,000 electors in the city will be approached before the campaign concludes.

Mayor Edward Parnell has given his whole-hearted support to the movement. In a statement which he issued at the start of the campaign, he declared that every citizen, entitled to vote should make it a duty to ascertain that his name is on the voting list. It is only by this means, he said, that there can be an enlightened citizenship, and that any of the things which the voters desired could be accomplished.

### TOKYO INVENTION LABORATORY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—An Imperial Invention Laboratory for the purpose of aiding and encouraging Japanese inventors is now being built in Tokyo and will probably be completed before the end of the year. The laboratory, which is the first of its kind in the empire, is designed to furnish a workshop and materials for Japanese inventors who would otherwise be handicapped from lack of funds and resources.

### WOOLEN MILLS IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—New woolen mills have recently commenced operations at Hobart, making the third in this city and the fourth in Tasmania; a fifth is in course of erection, and a sixth is projected. The new mills have just turned out the first worsted cloth made in Tasmania. All the machinery was manufactured in Australia. Skilled operatives are being brought from England.

### GLASS INDUSTRY IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—To the many post-war industrial enterprises that have been started in Tasmania, has been added the manufacture of glass bottles. A factory has been erected at Derwent Park, near Hobart, by the Australian Glass Manufacturing Company, which has branch factories in most of the Australian states. It is also proposed to supply New Zealand from the Tasmanian factory.

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FLOUR  
OF THE ENTIRE WHEAT

Rich in Gluten  
Milled from selected hard Northern spring wheat.  
For Sale by Leading Grocers  
FRANKLIN MILLS CO., Batavia, N.Y.

## CHANGE IN ARMY OF NEW ZEALAND

Force to Be Reduced From 30,000 to 22,675 Following Public Demand for Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—This Dominion's citizen army is to be reduced from 30,000 to 22,675 men, according to an official statement. That such a step would be taken had been expected. Public opinion has demanded economy in defense, and even if it had not, the government would have been compelled to cut down military expenditure.

That the country did not get full value for its expenditure on the territorial system before the war is universally admitted. The system had three good points. It embodied the theory of universal liability to service. It provided a trained staff and a central organization for war. It trained a number of officers who proved their worth on Gallipoli and in France. But the training given to the rank and file was of little or no use for war purposes. Recruits drafted into camp during the great war were placed on the same footing, whether they were territorials or not, and it was seldom an advantage to a man that he had had territorial training.

Instruction Meager

Both in the senior cadet and territorial divisions of our military system, the instruction given was too meager, the time devoted to it too short, and the occasions too far apart for any advanced stage of efficiency to be reached.

The war showed, however, that given a competent staff, including instructors and organization and equipment, you can soon fashion a reasonably efficient army, and it is on this basis that the New Zealand army has been reorganized. The liability to service has been retained. The senior cadet system of training, which lads have to go through before they pass into the territorials, has been remodeled by a very competent and popular British officer, Colonel Sleeman, of the Imperial General Staff. The training has been made less formal, less military, and more interesting, with more attention to physical and moral development. It is hoped by this means to do a good deal toward improving physique and strengthening the civic sense of the new generation.

The territorial force is recognized as one complete division, on the lines of the immortal New Zealand division in the great war. The reduction of strength from 30,000 to 22,675 involves the disappearance of many units, but under the new scheme units will all carry designations of the New Zealand expeditionary force, and so will possess its history and traditions. It is a sign of the times that the eight garbriol artillery companies have been reduced to two, which apparently means that only the forts at Wellington and Auckland are to be manned.

Weakness of Scheme

The weakness of the new scheme is that it means that numbers of young New Zealanders will not be required to do the duty for which they are liable by law. If all lads were trained in the cadets and passed on to the territorials, the establishment would be much larger than 22,675. The authorities will have to pick and choose their recruits, although by law the liability to serve will continue to be universal. It is feared that this will weaken the principle of compulsory service.

The truth is that in defense matters New Zealand is really making time, awaiting the outcome of the imperial conference, and the further development of national and international movements. The extent of New Zealand's contribution to naval defense has still to be settled, and it may be that when it is New Zealand will have very little money left for an army. The navy is the first line of defense, and with the navy beaten no army that New Zealand could raise could save the country from the enemy's terms.

*Strawmats*

Broadway at Ninth  
NEW YORK



The London Shop for men—

Is not confined to things made in London;

But to London and English styles and types.

In this way of thinking it is distinctive—

And interesting.

You will like the atmosphere—and the merchandise.



## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Parisian Comments

"Callot Sours" is a name to conjure with in the dressmaking world. The Avenue Montaigne, overlooking the Champs Elysees, and the most beautiful house in this beautiful avenue is the Maison de Couture Callot. It is a petal-shaped building, which might belong to a foreign prince or an ambassador, and outside stand a long string of smart motor cars at any hour of the day. But the Sisters Callot are coy. They have built up their reputation without the aid of advertisement or of publicity, and they adhere with insistence to the point of view to which they are pledged. They do not want to be talked about; they frankly declare: "On ne veut pas qu'on cause de nous" is their exact expression; they do not pursue the same plan as the other houses in showing their "collections" to anyone and every one. Asked whether they intended the "model" system, they emphatically replied in the affirmative. In order to create one satisfactory model, sometimes six dresses are sacrificed before the perfect ideal is attained, which accounts for the prices asked. Callot Sours do not "dress" certain people in the sense of producing something to suit an individual type, but their models being so various and so varied, they are of opinion that every one should be able to find what they want with certain little modifications. The Sisters Callot still continue to take a vivid interest in their large business, and still create, themselves, the dresses for which they are world-famous.

"Women of every nationality," said the courteous "directrice," come to us to be dressed, and we are prepared to deal with them all, from the Chinese type to the most modern European style. As far as one could judge from a cursory glance around, businesslike methods prevail. It is an establishment organized by women, for women, and admirably fulfills a need. The "directrices" scoffed at the notion that anyone other than an expert could achieve success in designing her own clothes, for this art is indeed in the hands of specialists in Paris, who have brought it to a very fine art. It may still be maintained, however, that the emancipated thought of women will decide some day against the dictates of a designer, however great an artist he may be. There will always be plenty of women content with what has gone before in the way of tradition, and most women are assisted by useful hints on the subject of dress.

The remarkable weather variations now prevalent demand a coat in the morning which can be discarded in the afternoon in favor of a thin frock. Many remembering the wintry summer of last year are keeping their warm scarfs to hand instead of storing them. An American woman remarked the other day to the effect that in Paris there were so many interesting things to be seen; other than the inside of dressmaking emporiums, therefore she had "gotten herself stocked up with clothes before leaving New York."

It is not beauty of feature which distinguishes the Parisienne from any other woman in the world, but it is a nameless grace, the heritage of long tradition in the realm of pleasing, and the combined result of many centuries of artistic effort. The fact of this supremacy is there for any unprejudiced person to observe, for at this season of the year it is a veritable feast of the eye to note the artistic ensemble of the women who pass along in motor cars. The prettiest little woman in black, sitting in the shade of her limousine, was indeed of any color, save that supplied by the tiny little terror on her lap, of tan color.

So many of the old portrait painters proclaimed the sitter's dress more urgently than the sitter's features, and costume plays an all-important part at certain epochs. Today, however, clothes are so vague, so indefinite, they never detract from the personality of the wearer; the dull, almost diaphanous folds of the popular georgette float round a pretty woman, and emphasize the good points instead of obscuring them. "En somme," as the French say, present-day dresses are not nearly so difficult to live up to as they were in times gone by. A really nice frock was seen recently, in the Bois de Boulogne made of finely pleated black crepe-de-Chine with a white lace collar braided in black, and fastened on one side. The inevitable black hat accompanied it.

## Summer Planting of Perennials

The idea prevails that spring is the time for planting all kinds of things. The fact is that most things have a time when their planting is most to be desired. The iris, for instance, should be transplanted after it has made its summer growth. In the spring it devotes itself to bud and bloom growing; later the roots and tops grow, and about August comes a time when it apparently rests from its labors and stands still. It is this dormant time, when it should be transplanted. Lift the clumps and you will find the roots, often matted, and twisted together. These should be pulled apart and each fleshy root be given room to grow and to make more roots. Iris makes good borders, and each individual root may have its own place, or several separated roots may be placed in a clump without crowding the roots together. Having made the soil soft, lay the roots horizontally, not straight up and down, and cover three or four inches with soil, firming it down well so the roots will be pressed into the bottom soil. The tops are not likely to show any new growth until the following spring, but all the time the roots are expanding and doing their very best.

The Oriental Poppy, which is a perennial, is a wonderful and showy thing, but apparently very difficult to transplant. It is hardly worth while

to try to get this save by seed. This poppy may be started from seed, and if so, sow seed thickly and then pull off the surplus, so room enough is left for the young plants to grow. In summer his poppy dies down, and one may think it is of no more use, but later it starts up and buds and blooms in great beauty. If one must transplant such a poppy or make the effort to do so, it should be done in the summer while the plant is dormant, lifting it carefully with as little disturbance of the roots as possible. The place for it should be ready. Perennials should never be moved in the spring. Lychnis is one of the hardiest of hardy perennials. This may be grown from summer-sown seed, but does not blossom the first season. It grows freely and seedlings make good plants the second season, and permanently thereafter. The blossoms are mostly scarlet in trusses, and have a velvety texture of petal. There are also white Lychnis, and clumps of the two form striking plants for the perennial border or bed.

The columbine is another perennial which is so hardy, so graceful, and so free flowering it is greatly to be desired. Even when not in bloom, the foliage is an ornament. This, too, may be grown readily from summer-sown seed. We can hardly appreciate the beauty of this plant, judged by the old, common purple-blue ones, but the Rocky Mountain Blue is a revelation in blue flowers, the Chrysantha is a beautiful yellow, while there is a scarlet and yellow which is very hardy. Mixed seeds may be had, of both double and single varieties, but it is better to get the separate varieties, if one has a choice as to colors.

The large English delphiniums are a revelation of beauty, and are among the plants prepared by some florists for June planting. These, too, may be grown from seed, sown in the summer. Chinese is a lovely blue with fine foliage. Chinese album is white. There are others with a heavier foliage and larger and more compact blossoms that are wonderful in beauty for a perennial border, or even specimen plants.

Galliardia grandiflora, is a perennial of great goodness. There is also an annual variety, so it is well to be definite in ordering. The galliardia grows about two feet high, in a sunny situation. Pyrethrums are daisy-like flowers of various colors.

The hardy perennial phloxes give an amazing amount of satisfaction when well established. These as well as columbine and delphinium will produce more bloom if the flowers are cut down. The cutting of the first flowers tends to throw the growth into more roots and more shoots, and each shoot should produce bloom.

The establishment of a perennial border is a matter of value, and even city lots may have a small one, at least close around the house, and with a large lawn or lot, the border all around it, not encroaching on the expanse of the plain grass plot, gives opportunity for much beauty, satisfaction, and experimentation.

## A Miniature Pollard Willow

One day in the early spring about two years ago, I cut some shoots of pussy-willow, as it is called here. This one was a naturally dwarf kind which does not grow into a tree like the larger kind, and is more inclined to grow scrubby. There were beautifully dainty little blooms on the stems similar to the larger kind—we used to call them "goslings"—when we were

children and we had known the smaller kind we would probably have called them "ducklings," they were very much the same color as the larger ones, perhaps a little darker yellow.

They form roots very rapidly when in the vase. While looking at them one day it occurred to me to plant one of the alpine and try and shape it into a pollard willow, never expecting it to bloom again for, perhaps, several years, but to my surprise the shoots began at once to form blossom buds for the next year.

It is in full bloom as I write this and is a very pleasing little "tree" to look at. The box it is growing in is painted blue (in that color) to harmonize with the sulphur-colored blossoms.

This little "tree" promises to become quite an old-fashioned and rugged looking little pollard willow in a few years' time. It will have to be pruned back every year to the parent stump at the top of the stem which will give it quite the correct appearance. One might quite easily enlarge upon this plan and construct a miniature garden on the Japanese method, with small lakes and canals, only the willows should be confined to pots and the pots plunged in the earth to hide them. If the willows were in the open ground they would spread out too much and lose that charm of the miniature Japanese tree. They do not need much water or any fertilizer; the earth should be just moist.

## Warm Weather Wraps

Walking abroad today, in the parks or streets of London, one cannot help noticing that from the shoulders on nearly every woman hangs a cape floating in the breeze. This is quite a change, for a few years ago a cape was hardly ever worn at all, by day, except by a Frenchwoman, but it has now become the favorite summer wrap of nearly everybody, and is certainly to be reckoned as a necessity

as well as for bouncings. The beautiful colored lace shawls which abound this year are used for the really filmy capes. This is a season of neutral colors and there is something particularly attractive about the gray lace. One very beautiful cape had a deep flounce of gray lace falling in points from a round collar of gray georgette. The edge of the yoke and the collar were bordered with a formal looking little ruche of ribbon, some circles of which also appeared on the lace. This cape was worn over a gray dress exactly the



A cape of georgette and lace

in the wardrobe of a large majority of women. It is an ideal wrap for wearing over thin summer frocks as it is so easily slipped on and is so much lighter and less cumbersome to carry about than the more formidable overcoat.

The capes this year range from really warm and serviceable garments to the flimsiest affairs of georgette and lace. One good cape of the first category is made of soft black satin and lined with beige duvetyne; it is quite simply cut with a large collar which can either hang far down the back in two points or be wound, in scarf fashion, around the neck. The duvetyne lining would be really welcome on a chilly day as it would be beautifully warm but at the same time very light, and another advantage of this cape is that it is reversible and can be worn with the black satin inside or outside.

Other good capes of the serviceable order are made of heavy blue or black gaberdine combined with black satin in various ways, the gaberdine parts being sometimes embroidered or braided. The combination of two different materials of the same color makes some very charming capes. The dullness of georgette and the brightness of soft satin combine admirably in this way.

The cape shown in the illustration is carried out in black triple georgette and black satin. The main part of the cape is made of the georgette while the gathered collar and over-cape are of soft satin. These over-capes give a very graceful effect floating as they do in the wind. In a cape of this sort it is important that the rounded yoke should fit snugly over the shoulders in order to give a good contrast to the fullness of the cape below, for if the yoke bags at all the effect is spoiled. Care should be taken, too, to get the yoke exactly the right depth, as if it is not deep enough, it loses much of its grace, while on the other hand a too deep yoke looks dowdy. This cape is lined with a gray crepe-de-Chine patterned with delicate little flower branches in pink and green.

A pale gray cape of georgette and satin made on these lines would be very pretty for wearing over a light frock. Cape linings are important factors and do much to insure the success of the capes, and all sorts of materials may be used for the purpose. Flowered nixon is a favorite lining, while some of the less expensive capes look very well lined with flowered voile. The very futuristic and vividly colored linings of last year have given place to good deal of quieter contrasts and daintier patterns. One of the smartest linings for a black cape is plain oyster gray or deep cream satin, or crepe-de-Chine. Another pretty lining is "candy-striped" silk; these stripes are very narrow and of all colors merging into one another like the stripes on a sugar stick. Marabout and ostrich feather collars are seen on many capes.

same color and looked extremely cool and dainty. Pale taupe lace is also a very successful color for a cape and would look equally well with a dress of lighter brown, black, or mole color.

## Different Salad Dressings

The time for summer salads is upon us, bringing with it a renewed demand for salad dressings that are different—dressings that will change the appearance and the taste of the same salads we have had all the year round.

French Dressing With Pimento and Green Pepper—One such salad is successfully served by the Dayton Woman's Club. Over crisp lettuce leaves is served a French dressing with the addition of chopped pimentos and peppers. The proportions are 1 tablespoon of each to 1 pint of French dressing. The same amount of chopped green onions may be added, if desired, and the red and green will attract the eye with a promise that is kept to the last bite of salad on one's plate.

Whipped Sour Cream Dressing—Then there is the sour cream dressing, which is very simple to make. The cream should be sour enough to be quite thick, and should be thoroughly chilled before whipping. Sour cream whips just as readily as sweet, but sour cream has the advantage in that it stays whipped, and it takes much longer of such dressing to last a week it will be just as good at the end of the week as when made.

After the sour cream has been whipped as stiff as possible, season it to taste with salt, paprika, sugar and lemon or orange juice, whipping these into the stiffened cream. It should be kept on ice, and served with shredded cabbage, hearts of lettuce, and banana or other fruit salad. If sufficiently sweetened, this dressing tastes like whipped sweet cream. Without much sugar and with plenty of lemon juice, it has a delicious sharp tang that is just the thing for cabbage.

Partly Cooked Mayonnaise—This recipe for partly cooked mayonnaise makes a large pint of dressing. It is quickly made, and will keep in a cool place for three or four weeks. The secret of keeping salad dressing fresh long after it is made lies in keeping it in a covered jar. A glass fruit jar is just the thing.

Mayonnaise—One tablespoonful flour and cornstarch mixed, 1 teaspoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 small teaspoonful mustard, ¼ teaspoonful cayenne. In a saucepan, blend these dry ingredients with 1 teaspoonful of melted butter. Over this mixture pour 1 cup boiling water, 2 tablespoonfuls vinegar, juice of 1 lemon. Cook until creamed. Into a two-quart bowl put the yolks of 2 eggs and 1 cup of salad oil. Pour the hot mixture over this and beat with an egg beater until smooth.

## Scale and Arrangement in Decoration

Without doubt the two most important factors in home decoration are scale and arrangement. That is, perhaps, a rash statement to make. And it may appear especially rash when you stop to think of the prime importance of color and form and design and lighting and texture in home decoration. But I am prepared to stand by my guns and defend the statement against all comers. My belief in it is founded on this simple fact: I have seen hundreds of rooms possessing decorative charm without good color, form, design, lighting, or texture, but I have never seen a really successful room that did not possess correct scale and proper arrangement.

You interrupt to say: "Quite true, but isn't that a statement of the obvious? Isn't home decoration in itself nothing more or less than correct scale and proper arrangement?" Indeed not! Home decoration, in the real sense, is the total of a great many different factors blended into one. Of course, I will admit that correct scale and proper arrangement should always be present in the best of home decoration. But they are not. Neither is correct color. Neither is proper design. Nor form. If you could examine a score of even above the average rooms you would realize this poignantly. It is my business to examine rooms and I realize the deficiencies of "above the average" home decoration in a very poignant manner.

Let us for a moment consider a typical case. Here is a living room in a respectable home in a large room neighborhood. It is not a large room as rooms go; on the contrary, it might be called a small room. The furniture and the general furnishings are neither very good nor very bad in design. They are average. That one word describes them better than any other word. A gate-leg table takes up the center of the room. A massive colonial secretary-bookcase stands against the south wall. Several chairs occupy conventional spaces in the corners of the room. There is nothing at all striking in the arrangement. It is the same old arrangement seen day after day in any of a million different homes. The walls are papered with a "not bad" putty-color damask. The windows, of which there are two, and the doors, of which there are also two, are hung with printed linen. They are quite effective. The rug is dark blue. Looking around the room you are conscious of the fact that some attempt has been made at decoration. The placement of certain of the larger pieces of furniture, and the too obvious grouping of the pictures on the walls, lead you to feel sure of the attempt. But the effect of the room, as a room, is disappointing. There is nothing distinctive about it. There is nothing radically wrong with it. It is simply inoffensive and ordinary. By no stretch of imagination could you call the room well decorated.

Let us look at the room through critical eyes. Let us analyze its faults and its virtues. First the color. Nothing the matter with the color; it is rather good. The walls are neutral and present a passable background for both pictures and furniture. The blue rug "keys" (links up) with certain blue tones in the printed hangings. And the rug is solid enough in color to constitute a good foundation—an essential consideration.

Now the factor of design. No attempt has been made to produce a period room. The furniture is well constructed and it harmonizes in spirit with the accessory furnishings. For the reason it is generally satisfactory. No, there is nothing greatly at fault with the color or the design of the room. But the scale and arrangement of the things in the room! That is where the whole trouble lies. Observe the massive, mahogany colonial-type secretary with bookcase top. Note how it dominates and overshadows everything else in the room. When you look at it you begin to have the feeling that it will gradually tower its way up through the ceiling to the floors above. It is a ponderous thing completely out of scale—which is the decorator's term for proportion—with everything else in the room. And it has been placed exactly in the center of the room against the most prominent side wall! Impossible to miss it no matter where you stand or sit!

And see how badly the furniture has been arranged. The room is small and the main endeavor in the decoration of it should be to eliminate that defect and cause the room to look a little bit bigger than it actually is. Yet nothing has been done to increase the actual size of the room. Exactly in the center of the room stands the gate-leg table. Now a center table in any room, breaks up the area of floor space, and by creating smaller patches or areas of space, causes the entire floor area to diminish optically. Hence the room appears smaller.

Next observe that in the room there is only one grouping of furniture. Everything has been gathered around the center table. The chairs in all the corners face the center table. They "pull" the corners of the room toward the center table and, by so doing, detract from the optical size of the room. Furthermore, a single grouping of furniture in a room gives rise to the impression that the room must be small since it does hold only one grouping. Several groupings, each a small center unto itself, create the impression of extensive area, simply because there are several groupings.

Note next that the wall paper "runs up" to a narrow picture molding less than 12 inches below the ceiling. The design of the wall paper, faint though it is, carries the eye up to this molding and since the distance from the floor to the molding appears great, in that small room, the ceiling seems higher; ribbon.

than it is and the room smaller. In a large room the long perspective causes even an actually high ceiling to appear low. Hence a high ceiling in a small room makes it appear bigger.

You interrupt again to say, "But these faults are faults of wrong judgment only; they can all be corrected without much trouble." Precisely. They are just that—faults of bad judgment. But they are, nevertheless, serious faults. They are mistakes of arrangement and scale. Move the colonial secretary-bookcase into one corner where it will "balance" with the high frame of the door and its over dominance will be counteracted. Push the gate-leg table against the wall, break up the one grouping of chairs into two or more groupings, drop the picture molding another 12 inches, and you will have a room as different from its former state as red differs from black.

You have done nothing radical with the room. You have merely pushed a few pieces of furniture from this spot to that spot. You have lessened the importance of an ungainly bookcase. That is all. But the room is a new room.

And that is why scale and arrangement are the two most important factors in home decoration.

## Substitutes for Polished Metal Save Labor

In these days, when, in so many households, the domestic staff is either entirely dispensed with, or reduced in numbers, ways in which all unnecessary work may be avoided are worth careful consideration. Now, there is no doubt that, charming as the effect of well-polished metal unquestionably is, its extensive use always means hard work and plenty of it for some one, while nothing looks worse than articles which should be bright and burnished allowed to become badly kept and dull.

The gleam of old copper and brass vessels on shelf or chest, and the shine of silver on the table or the sideboard, are delightful things, and if the bright metal can be kept speckless and brilliant without becoming a burden to some one, or faking up time which had better be given to other things, all is well. But if this is not the case it is far better to face the position squarely, part with, or put away, the copper and the brass and the silver, and find substitutes which will only take the same number of minutes to clean as the hours demanded by their predecessors.

Pottery and brightly colored paper mache may substitute brass and copper where flower holders, bowls and quaint old "bits" of these metals are concerned; door handles and door knockers may be of wrought iron or oxidized metal, and when it is a question of fenders, fire irons or coal scuttles, polished steel or copper may make way for wrought iron and painted wood.

In the dining room the use of silver may be reduced to a minimum and applied only in the shape of spoons and forks, and in these days when delightful pottery and china and glass are obtainable in beautiful shapes and colors at small cost, there need be no lack of brightness and daintiness of effect. Some of the small potteries, where artist-craftsmen design and make their own wares, supply all that is needed for domestic use in the way of covered bowls, dishes, biscuit boxes, salt cellars, egg stands, toast-racks, preserve-jars and so on in forms that make it a real pleasure to use them, so that, instead of losing, our dining rooms may actually gain in brightness and attractiveness when we have put all our larger silver articles carefully away in green baize—and just think how much time will have been saved to the domestic workers!

## Beautiful Book-markers

People are reading again enormously, so the publishers begin to admit. There is a pronounced desire, too, among the younger generation, who seem to have an enormous capacity for everything from dancing to debating, for more serious reading. Hence the revival of the bookmarker, with its right to its place in the volume which is not read through in an hour. Bookmarkers of wide taffeta ribbon, about three inches across, are heavily embroidered and bordered with thick gold fringe. Such bookmarkers are seen in purple, green, crimson or blue, all the colors of the stained glass window. Amber, gold-painted, or dark Chinese heads are also sometimes added to weight the marker at either one of its ends, and little scraps of silver or gold galon may enrich the marker.

More quickly made are narrow book-markers of brightly colored silk ribbon with a dull surface, which are simply weighted with a large bead, an old silver coin, a tiny ivory carving, or maybe the remaining one of an old-fashioned pair of earrings. For instance the long carved coral drop from a pair, one of which had long vanished into the limbo of forgotten things, was removed from its gold attachment, and hung by a brown and gold-tinted cord to a chestnut brown ribbon, powdered at its mitered end with a few French knots in coral silk.

In making these bookmarkers a little thought and attention to the subject of effective contrasts and colors may be exercised with much advantage. Thus a small ivory elephant, attached to a black ribbon with a little white embroidery forming a chess-board decoration of black and white squares at the ends, will have an excellent effect, or the same effect may be obtained by combining black ribbon and black and white squared ribbon.

## Children's Comforts

One of the kindest gifts to a child is a training in the beauty and harmony of order and our little ones would learn more easily if provided with facilities within their short reach for all their treasures and clothes.

It is a simple matter to arrange a series of hooks where small hands can hang hats, sweaters and wee coats. These hooks should be selected with the idea that they will not easily pierce knitted garments, causing difficulties and perhaps rents when striving to remove them. These may be placed inside of the hall closet door screwed on to a board which is then fastened to the wall sufficiently low to be of much actual use. If this board is painted some pretty color with a cunning stencil design it will be more appreciated and so more often used.

A tray or flat box may be arranged in the hall closet where small rubbers may be placed orderly in pairs and the same idea used in the closet of their room. Hooks placed in this closet within their reach will permit the use of the upper hooks for Sunday and holiday clothes and the little everyday clothes and bonnets hung below by the small owners.

Shelves to hold toys and books should be provided and if placed in front of a window with a cushion will make a useful window seat and supply a comfortable place to watch the outside world. When teaching the youngster to put away things after using them, if still too small to accomplish much alone, by following mother the lesson is soon taught and this may be aided by making a little game of it, in having the tiny owner guess and point to where the book or toy should be placed.

Many delightful things have been planned for the baby, but until recently the growing small child has been rather neglected in its domain. Today there are charming small beds, aux beds, chests and chairs painted in cream enamel and decorated with friendly animals and children, and the tiny washstands with gayly decorated basins tempt any dusty baby to bird-like splashing.

The newly designated furniture is more comfortable for little people as it is built in various sizes and shapes in delightful colors decorated with story book friends and even includes miniature porch chairs of wicker. The fascinating shoo-fly rocker with a beautiful white horse's head and circular top so that no gallant rider can fall out is closely rivaled by the lovely "lily-white duck" which forms the sides of the little carts and rockers.

Awkwardness at the table often arises because the silver is too heavy and too large for small hands, even in the smallest size of the grown-up silver. The balancing position on some big book if grown beyond the high chair age adds to the difficulties, and to the danger of the water glass slipping from small hands which cannot encircle it. A small table with corresponding chairs and a pillow cover and bibs provide an ideal in comfort and cleanliness since all may be easily sponged off.

Little porridge bowls, mugs and small dishes adorned with sprightly black pussies or prancing steeds are very useful indeed. The small mugs present a handle which may be firmly gripped, as does the curved handle of the spoon which works so actively with the pusher and it will be found that the small silver sets of knife, fork and spoon help in teaching pleasant table manners where the larger ones are too difficult to handle with grace. Even when honored with a seat at the table with the family the small dishes and silver may be used and the pretty cloiloch covers prove a welcome saving of table linen.

Often search in the attic will reveal a small discarded table whose legs may be shortened and the whole painted cream or turquoise. A simple and dainty stencil in contrasting color will help to make a dainty gift for baby's birthday. The same idea may be carried out with a small low back chair by sawing off a portion of the legs, but care must be exercised to retain the correct balance with wile it may go over backward with surprising results. Should there be only a wooden seat a ray chintze cushion tied onto the legs with tapes of the predominating color of the design to prevent its slipping will be a comfortable addition. Those who enjoy dipping into the antique and second hand shops may find many possibilities which reduced and painted will delight the childish heart and also solve the gift problem so often present.

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| France (Belgen)  | 0.766   | 0.765   | 1.1930   |
| France (Swiss)   | 1.654   | 1.651   | 1.930    |
| Lire             | 0.465½  | 0.461   | 1.930    |
| Guldena          | 2.180   | 2.196   | 4.020    |
| German marks     | 0.128   | 0.134½  | 2.280    |
| Canadian dollar  | 876     | 876     |          |
| Argentine        | 2.885   | 2.885   |          |
| Dutchmas (Grik)  | 0.543   | 0.540   | 1.930    |
| Penetas          | 1.288   | 1.286   | 1.953    |
| Swedish kroner.  | 2.120   | 2.119   | 2.680    |







CONTRACTS SAID TO  
HAVE BEEN BROKENNew York Musical Labor Situation  
Unsettled — Protective  
Union Expelled and Stadium  
People Put on the Unfair ListSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The musical labor situation here is so bedeviled by the diverging claims of the parties concerned that no one is willing to predict what the outcome will be. Expulsion of the Musical Mutual Protection Union, known as Local 310, from the American Federation of Musicians, has caused considerable comment. One question is, "What would be done by the federation if New York managers of motion picture or other theater orchestras, the Metropolitan Opera House and the Symphony orchestra, should decide to take advantage of the expulsion, and, ignoring Local 310, make independent readjustments of the wage rate, or import musicians from other cities?"

## Federation Statement

At the federation office this question was answered thus: "We may declare an open shop or we may form a new local. We do not wish to make further statement of policy now."

It was evident that the question was a disturbing one, for the high rate of pay has been under constant discussion by managers. In the Symphony orchestras, too, here and elsewhere, demands for increased pay have been met by the managers' attempts to reduce it.

Whether conditions growing out of the local's expulsion will have any important effect on the actors' situation, remains to be seen. One point is clear, that the order the local union issued, withdrawing its members from the orchestra that was to have played at the Stadium concert, had nothing to do with its expulsion from the federation.

"Our union has a form of contract providing rules, prices, and conditions," said Henry V. Donnelly, secretary, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Those contracts provide for four rehearsals, each two hours long, and paid for in each man's salary. This is a minimum of \$60 weekly. A letter to our portation, Willem Mengelberg, thought he could make musicians work here as they have to in Europe, any number of hours he pleased."

## Contracts Disregarded

"During the season, the National Symphony, of which he was a 'guest-conductor,' held his men for ten extra rehearsals. Our contracts call for \$5 per extra rehearsal, so \$50 was coming to each man. The National Symphony refused to pay it. That is our only friction with them. Before this issue, the National Symphony had officially and publicly merged with the Philharmonic, so that no action of ours occasioned the National Symphony's withdrawal from activity."

"In the same contract with the National Symphony it was stipulated that 100 men were to be given a ten weeks' season at the Stadium concert. At the opening a cut was made by the Stadium people, to 75 or 80. That left out of employment 20 men who had been assured of it by the original contract. It is up to our organization to protect our members. We demanded that the original contract be respected. The Stadium people refused. That has become a legal matter between us. As a result of their refusal to honor the original contract, our board of directors was obliged to place the Stadium people on the unfair list."

## Tactics of Intimidation Charged

"We called upon the federation for the support we were entitled to, but Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, as usual, followed his methods. Put it just that way. I say it. Instead of protecting us, he personally helped to recruit the Stadium orchestra with men from other cities. But the Stadium tangle had nothing to do with our being expelled from the federation."

"It would take your whole paper to explain what's back of all this. For eight or ten years there has been friction between the local and the federation, due entirely to Weber's tactics of intimidation. It's a personal fight. Our members have great respect for the federation and desire nothing better than to remain with it but we can't stand for Weber and his clique."

Asked what would be his attitude toward the Philharmonic when Mr. Mengelberg returns from Holland to conduct, Mr. Donnelly smiled and asked:

"Do you know what you are going to do a year from now?"

"Beaten at Their Own Game"

"We were very much surprised," said Arthur Judson, manager of the Stadium concert, "when on June 30, we received word through Robert Sterns that members of the local union would not be permitted to play at the Stadium. It was claimed by the union that we are affiliated with the National Symphony, against which the union had a grievance. The union was informed that our organization was in no way satisfied, but the powers that be in the local union laid out for us, impossible to meet, and telling him that, unless we did meet them, we would have no concert. The local union thought it had us. With the Fourth of July coming on Monday, and Saturday a useless day, I did not have time to get together another band, but Mr. Lewinsohn thought we had better try to do it, and so we went to work, getting many of the men from

## Philadelphia Symphony, from Chicago and other cities. We beat them at the same they tried to play on us.

## Mr. Judson Not Opposed to Union

"I am not opposed to the union. Decidedly I am not. It is much better for a manager to engage through an organization. Every man in the Stadium orchestra is a union man. I sincerely regret the hardships which the local union's ruling will cause to the individual members of the orchestra which we had originally engaged, but we resent the high-handed action of the leaders."

"Friday, July 8, we received word from Mr. Weber that Local 310 had been expelled from the federation. 'Handle your orchestra as you like,' he sent word. 'There's no longer a local union in the City of New York.'"

"What sort of an upheaval that action on the part of the federation will bring about in other orchestral organizations I can't say, but it certainly seems that it cannot help but revolutionize labor conditions. At all events we have nothing to fear. The local has no possible claim upon us."

## Violation of Contracts Denied

The London Chariton office says that Mr. Donnelly's position in regard to the original contract is not tenable. When the orchestra went out of existence, that contract was voided. It had been made by Robert Sterns, as agent. Considering the contract as non-existent, Mrs. C. S. Guggenheimer, chairman of the Maintenance Committee, reengaged Mr. Stone, as agent, because she knew him, but the new contract he made had nothing to do with the original contracts.

## Alleged Threats of Fines

"This inhuman and wanton action of the New York union resulted in charges being preferred against it, of which the local was duly notified, and the National Executive Board of the federation, finding the local guilty, suspended the same from membership. 'As to the Stadium situation, the local union did not lay the matter before the federation until after its efforts to intimidate the members of the federation who play at the Stadium by threats of fines and inciting them to strike had failed. The union then wired to the federation that it had declared the Stadium 'unfair' and demanded interference by the federation with the musicians playing there. 'At the time the wire was received, the union was already suspended, but even had this not been so, the federation would not have heeded the demand, as it never sanctions or calls a strike without proper investigation and without giving the employer involved the opportunity to state his case.'"

ARMY RESIGNATIONS  
NUMBER THOUSANDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Estimates from reports of resignations from the enlisted personnel of the army during the first 10 days of July, according to some officers, will mean, at the present rate, that the number leaving the service will run as high as 75,000 for this month. Officers based their estimates on first reports from corps area and division commanders, although the totals for the 10 days have not been compiled.

The discharges are being granted under Secretary Weeks' order providing for reduction of the army to 150,000 by October 1, and giving the men the privilege of resigning upon application without forfeiting the bonus or travel pay allowances usually paid at the expiration of the three-year enlistment.

Under the order, the men receive a bonus of \$90 and travel pay either to their homes or places of enlistment. The average sum paid for each resignation, it was said, is about \$150. Many officers said the men were induced by the idea of getting this "ready money," equivalent to a three months' furlough with pay at \$50 a month, and would apply for reenlistment after they had spent "their rolls." It was pointed out, however, that recruiting had been stopped and no enlistments would be possible until after the total enlisted strength had dropped below 150,000 men.

CUBA TO CONSIDER  
FINANCES FIRST

HAVANA, Cuba.—Measures to rehabilitate the Cuban national Treasury will be given the right of way when Congress begins its extraordinary session of July 15. Questions relative to floating a loan, disposing of the sugar surplus, taking steps to balance the production of the principal products of the country with consumption and the building of homes for working classes will take a secondary place.

## HOLLAND DELEGATE ARRIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Dr. Albert Bekhof, Holland's envoy to the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration and also official delegate of the Leyden Pilgrim Fathers Association, which is under the patronage of Queen Wilhelmina, has arrived from New York and is now the guest of William H. D. Dowe, deputy governor of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, at Wianco.

SMALL CLAIMS  
COURTS INCREASEAuthor of "Justice and the Poor"  
Says Acceleration in Growth  
and Distribution of These  
Courts Has Been Remarkable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The spread of small claims courts in the United States is evidence that equal justice under the law is becoming actual in this country, that it can no longer be said to be merely theoretical, says Reginald Heber Smith, who has had much to do with awakening public opinion in this direction. When Mr. Smith sent his volume, reporting his nation-wide research into "Justice and the Poor," to press less than two years ago, there were then small claims courts only in Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland (Oregon) and three cities in Kansas.

Inside of a year and a half, acceleration in the growth and distribution of courts of this nature has been remarkable, when it is remembered that it has ever been a traditional characteristic of the courts to make changes with pronounced graduality, says Mr. Smith. That part of the public, he says, which has allowed itself to believe that reform in the direction of social and civic progress and that improvement in the administration of justice especially, is all a thing of the past, should experience a change in their feelings when they take full cognizance of the rise of small claims courts.

A law making courts obligatory throughout the State of Massachusetts went into effect last January. California has adopted small claims procedure for all justice-of-the-peace courts, to go into effect July 29. A law recently enacted in Minnesota provides that one of the judges in each of the municipal courts in the State may act as a court of conciliation and small debtors court, and a bill to make the procedure more obligatory and increase the scope of jurisdiction has promise of being introduced in the near future. It is understood that New Jersey and other states are aligning themselves with the movement. The City of Philadelphia has established small claims courts.

In the passage of these various acts before city councils and state legislatures it has been found that a large portion of the argument has been based upon passages in "Justice and the Poor," many of the arguments being taken bodily from that report, so that already the investigations therein undertaken would seem to have more than proved their merit.

"When Roscoe Pound delivered his epoch-making address on 'The Cause of Popular Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice' before the American Bar Association in 1906," says Mr. Smith, "his was like a voice crying in the wilderness. From the reported discussion, one would judge that most of the lawyers present were incredulous, and that not a few were indignant at the intimation that our justice was not closely akin to perfection itself. In the 12 years that have followed, the evidence has become overwhelming. The facts, though not the causes which underlie them, are well known. The administration of American justice is not impartial, the rich and the poor do not stand on an equality before the law, the traditional method of providing justice has operated to close the doors of the courts to the poor, and has caused a gross denial of justice in all parts of the country to millions of persons."

An outstanding feature in regard to the spread of small claims courts, points out Mr. Smith, is that by means of their establishment the people are to receive the first consideration, and the organization of law formed out of the past must give place to the actual conditions and needs of the present.

WAGE REDUCTION FOR  
TRACTION EMPLOYEES

NEW YORK, New York.—A 10 per cent reduction in wages faces 19,500 traction employees in Manhattan. Seven of the 27 local unions of employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which operates most of the subways and elevated lines, have already accepted the reduction, which the company proposes to put into effect on July 24, it has been announced.

## BUILDING IS RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The mass tenders have come to an agreement with the Building Employers' Association and their demands will go to arbitration. This will result in resumption of building activities in accordance with the program of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, the various unions in which made a voluntary offer to accept a uniform reduction of 10 per cent in wages in order to stimulate building.

## DENMAN THOMPSON HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WEST SWANZEY, New Hampshire.—An announcement has been made that the home of Denman Thompson, who played in "The Old Homestead" for a great many years, is to be purchased by the state Knights of Pythias, for a Pythian home.

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## CROP ESTIMATES ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WAKEFIELD, Massachusetts.—The prospect for Maine apples is still highest of any state, according to V. A. Sanders, crop statistician, United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, in a bulletin just issued.

Mr. Sanders announced that the acreage of an acre of potatoes is 12 to 15 per cent more than last year. While the corn acreage of the United States is found to be increased over last year and the average, both cotton and wheat show a decrease.

## INDIANA

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## Cortés Enters Mexico

## Our Sweet Peas

They hover round the trellis tall  
In colors bright and gay;  
I hesitate to pick a flower  
For it might fly away!



## Three Butterflies

"I expect the Breeze told him," said the other little girl wisely. Gray Wings stayed there all the morning. He had never been an ocean traveler before, and felt he was having the loveliest time he could ever have thought of.

**Specially for The Christian Science Monitor**

## A Page Boy's Adventure

"Good," said the manager, walking across the hall to meet Roland. "Your

the other side of the bay."

"Still it is great fun being sent at all, and I am very grateful," he thought. Having so much of interest to think about, the journey did not

## The Return

## The Return

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Oh, don't you see our neighbors have  
Unlocked their yellow door,  
And hung the whitest curtains up,  
Where nothing hung before?  
Coming through the blowy winds,  
And through the April rain,  
The daisies and the buttercups  
Are all at home again.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Aldebaran at Dusk

Thou art the star for which all evening waits—  
O star of peace, come tenderly and soon!  
Nor heed the drowsy and enchanted moon,  
Who dreams in sliver at the eastern gates.  
Ere yet she brim with light the blue expanse  
Abandoned by the eagles of the noon.  
But shine thou swiftly on the darkling dune  
And woodlands where the twilight hesitates.  
Above that wide and ruby lake to West  
Wherein the sunset waits reluctantly,  
Stir silently the purple wings of Night.  
She stands afar, upholding to her breast,  
As mighty murmurs reach her from the sea,  
Thy lone and everlasting rose of light.

—George Sterling.

## William James to Howells

Cambridge, June 12, 1891.

My dear Howells—I have just read "Silas Lapham" and "Lemuel Barker"—strange that I should not have read them before, after hearing my wife rave about them so—and of all the perfect works of fiction they are the perfectest. The truth, in gross and in detail; the concreteness and solidity; the geniality, humanity, and unflagging humor; the steady way in which it keeps up without a dead paragraph; and especially the fidelity with which you stick to the ways of human nature, with the ideal and the unreal inseparably beaten up together so that you never give them "clear"—all make them a feast of delight, which, if I mistake not, will last for all future time, or as long as novels can last. Silas is the bigger total success because it deals with a more important story; but the work on the much obstructed Lemuel surely was never surpassed. I hope his later life was happy!

Altogether you ought to be happy—you can fold your arms and write no more if you like. I've just got your "Criticism and Fiction," which shall speedily be read. And whilst in the midst of this note have received from the postman your clipping from Kate Field's "Washington," the author of which I can't divine, but she's a blessed creature whoever she is. Yours ever,

Wm. James.

—From Letters.

## Statues

I had rather it should be asked why I had not a statue, than why I had one.—Cato.

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## Elias

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
ON page 342 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses." Here, then, is the remedy for all mortal ills and discords. The way is plain, the great difficulty is for mortal mind to be rendered submissive, until "this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality," and the saying that is written has been brought to pass, "Death is swallowed up in victory."

Procrastination is a besetting sin of the human race. Tomorrow always appears more alluring as the day of regeneration, so the dream of material living goes on, with its necessary accompaniment of discord of every description, and the attempt to take the kingdom of heaven by storm, or deceit, is restaged time without number by each succeeding generation. To undergo the spiritual discipline which renders one worthy of the great prize does not appeal to the progeny of Adam. It is so much easier to bask in the sunshine and accept popular opinion without question, rather than think for oneself; to slip serenely along the grooves of common custom, than to create a disturbance in the sea of error by casting the stone which breaks the mesmerism of ease in matter. Thus humanity accepts the claims of error, groans in self-pity, until tribulation and anguish accumulate; then, once more "heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force."

Putting on immortality means vastly more than thinking in accordance with Principle for a brief period, when wrath has heaped up wrath against the day of wrath and the good becomes too insistent for human endurance. It means having that same Mind which was in Christ Jesus, and retaining it under every circumstance, during every conscious moment. Immortality is not put on through careless thinking, nor through occasional right thinking, but through consistently being of that one Mind and never turning from it to indulge in human thinking, nor to temporize with error for a single instant. To think right only when there is a problem to be worked out, but to turn instinctively to the fleshpots when there is no crying need for Principle, or divine Mind: this is the house divided against itself which is brought to desolation. What would be thought of a pupil in mathematics who applied the rule only part of the time, but went contrary to it at another?

To rid oneself of the belief in sin, sickness, and death, poverty, discord, and strife, one must deny these errors every time they present themselves as having reality, power, or prestige. Had Jesus accepted, as facts, material sense testimony, ingratitude, rejection, ridicule, and final crucifixion, he would not have fulfilled the terms of the Davidic Covenant as recorded in II Samuel and his great sacrifice would have been in vain. His record would have ended at Calvary. Jesus the Christ, the anointed of God, raised the standard of purity and deliverance through rejection, not acceptance, of the material lie. Sensuality, resentment, discouragement, hatred, self-pity, self-love, found no response in this man and he never asked the vain question: "Why is my demonstration not made?"

Constant vigilance, persistence, courage, and determination will overcome the suggestions of the flesh. The reward is well worth the warfare. To them to whom by patient continuance in well-doing the infinite idea of immortality becomes apparent, dominion and peace are given. Now the basis of immortality is the contradiction of all sense testimony and the persistent and intelligent declaration of the allness of God, infinite good. It is that power which intuitively interprets all things spiritually, knowing that the only cause is Spirit. No matter what material sense sees, hears, or feels, no matter how insistently mortal mind would urge its evil suggestions, despite the so-called laws put forth to support the claims of animality, that individual who has determined to put off mortality and to exchange this corruptible for incorruption, stands fast. He knows that there is nothing outside of consciousness which shall bring him his reward. He knows that there is no law outside of himself to consummate his demonstration of good. This demonstration rests absolutely upon the degree of spiritual understanding which he employs, so he becomes a law unto himself.

That persistence which would dwell in the secret place of the Most High, although mortal sense presents almost incontrovertible evidence of strife and tumult; that courage which refuses to accept seemingly overwhelming proof of disaster; that calm assurance which is content to stand alone amid jeers and taunts and ridicule; that determination which declares abundance, affluence, infinite supply, limitless and indestructible substance where desolation, poverty, and degradation seem to hold sway—it is all who have such qualities as these who are putting on immortality and are discerning the spiritual facts of all things. It is not an easy task, nor is the victory won in a day, but it is sure, enduring, and appears with the exact proportion of spiritual discernment exercised by a man. Just as he determines "to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection," and with the exact

measure that he rises "superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses," does he gain dominion and win immortality.

Elijah, or Elias as in the Greek, is a true type of faithfulness for whom the sting of death held no terror. Mrs. Eddy, in defining this victor over the grave, says on page 585 of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, "Elias. Prophecy; spiritual evidence opposed to material sense; Christian Science, with which can be discerned the spiritual fact of whatever the material senses behold; the basis of immortality. 'Elias truly shall first come and restore all things.' (Matthew xvii. 11.)"



"Pevensey Level, Sussex," from the etching by W. Westley Manning

## Kipling Tells of His First Verses

As there is only one man in charge of a steamer, so there is but one man in charge of a newspaper, and he is the editor. My chief taught me this on an Indian journal, and he further explained that an order was an order, to be obeyed at a run, not a walk, and that any notion or notions as to the fitness or unfitness of any particular kind of work for the young had better be held over till the last page was locked up to press. He was breaking me into harness, and I owe him a deep debt of gratitude, which I did not discharge at the time. The path of virtue was very steep, whereas the writing of verses allowed a certain play to the mind, and, unlike the filling in of reading matter, could be done as the spirit served. Now, a sub-editor is not hired to write verses; he is paid to sub-edit. At the time, this discovery shocked me greatly; but, some years later, when I came to be a sort of an editor in charge, providence dealt me for my subordinate one saturated with Ella. He wrote very pretty, Lamblike essays, but he wrote them when he should have been sub-editing. Then I saw a little of what my chief must have suffered on my account. There is a moral here for the ambitious and aspiring who are oppressed by their superiors.

This is a digression, as all my verses were digressions from office work. They came without invitation, unbidden, in the nature of things; but they had to come, and the writing of them kept me amused. To the best of my remembrance, no one then disapproved their grievous cynicism, or their pessimistic tendency, and I was far too busy, and too happy, to take thought about those things.

So they arrived merrily, being born out of the life about me, and they were very bad indeed, and the joy of doing them was payment a thousand times their worth. Some, of course, came and ran away again, and the dear sorrow of going in search of these (out of office hours, and catching them) was almost better than writing them clear. Bad as they were, I burned twice as many as were published, and of the survivors at least two-thirds were cut down at the last moment. Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful, and therefore my verses were made to ease off the perpetual strife between the manager extending his advertisements and my chief fighting for his reading-matter. They were born to be sacrificed. Ruk-Din, the foreman of our side, approved of them immensely, for he was a Muslim of culture. He would say: "Your poetry very good, sir; just coming proper length to-day. You giving more soon? One-third column just proper. Always can take on third page."

Mahmoud, who set them up, had an unpleasant way of referring to a new lyric as "Ek aur chis"—one more thing—which I never liked. The job, too, was unattractive, because I used to read into their type for private proofs with old English and Gothic headlines. Even a Hindoo does

not like to find the serifs of his f's cut away to make long s's.

And in this manner, week by week, my verses came to be printed in the paper. I was in very good company, for there is always an undercurrent of song, a little blither for the most part, running through the Indian papers. The bulk of it is much better than mine, being more graceful, and is done by those less than Sir Alfred Lyall—to whom I would apologize for mentioning his name in this gallery—"Pekin," "Latakia," "O," "T. W.," "Forenight," and others, whose names come up with the stars out of the Indian Ocean going eastward. Sometimes a man in Bangalore

manors—but always the hedgerow about in the horizon.

The hedgerow, indeed, is so much the mark of the country that it conducts a man there from the towns and conducts him once more home again, since, where the quicken hedges of the railways take command of the lines, there the country begins. There are few hedges so beautiful as those that are sitting past us, green, solid, sinuous, with here and there a trimmed peacock. And there are few surfaces pleasanter for the eye to rest upon than their slight mosaic of spiny stem and green leaf—"The Heart of the Country," by Ford Madox Hueffer.



"Pevensey Level, Sussex," from the etching by W. Westley Manning

## All Things Rejoiced Beneath the Sun

It was a bright and cheerful afternoon Towards the end of the sunny month of June.

When the north wind congregates in crowds The floating mountains of the silver clouds

All things rejoiced beneath the sun; the weeds, The river, and the cornfields, and the reeds;

The willow leaves that glanced in the light breeze, And the firm foliage of the larger trees.

—Shelley.

## Buffaloes and Wild Horses

We left the buffalo camp about eight o'clock, and had a tollsome and harassing march of two hours, over ridges of hills, covered with a ragged meagre forest of scrub-oaks, and broken by deep gullies. Among the oaks I observed many of the most diminutive size; some not above a foot high, yet bearing abundance of small acorns. The whole of the Cross Timber, in fact, abounds with mast. There is a pine-oak which produces an acorn pleasant to the taste, and ripening early in the season.

About ten o'clock in the morning, we came to where this line of rugged hills swept down into a valley, through which flowed the north fork of the Red River. A beautiful meadow about half a mile wide, enamelled with yellow autumnal flowers, stretched for two or three miles along the foot of the hills, bordered on the opposite side by the river, whose banks were fringed with cotton-wood trees, the bright foliage of which refreshed and delighted the eye, after being wearied by the contemplation of monotonous wastes of brown forest.

The meadow was finely diversified by groves and clumps of trees, so happily dispersed, that they seemed as if set out by the hand of art. As we cast our eyes over this fresh and delightful valley, we beheld a troop of wild horses, quietly grazing on a green lawn, about a mile distant to our right, while to our left, at nearly the same distance, were several buffaloes; some feeding, others reposing and ruminating among the high rich herbage, under the shade of a clump of cotton-wood trees. The whole had the appearance of a broad beautiful tract of pasture land, on the highly ornamented estate of some gentleman farmer, with his cattle grazing about the lawns and meadows.—Washington Irving in "A Tour of the Prairies."

## English Poetry and Prose

If there is anything in literature as wonderful as English poetry it is English prose. Like the twin pillars of a mighty temple stand those two great books, the Bible of 1611, the Shakespeare of 1623, and no other country can show their equal.—George Sampson.

## The Destruction of the Bastille

In a curious little book printed in Medford, Massachusetts, in 1800, Jean Jacques Calet, who was freed from the Bastille upon the surrender of the prison to the Parisian populace on July 14, 1789, describes the fortress and some of his experiences. The title page of the book reads: "A True and Minute Account of the Destruction of the Bastille, by Jean Jacques Calet. A French Protestant, Who had been a Prisoner there upwards of Twenty Years, and in what manner he was taken from his house, and who rebo-

the number of people, and such their eagerness to supply the places of those who had been at work, that had the prison been ten times as large, would have been taken down in as short a time: during the whole of this, as also on the preceding day, there was no cessation of labor whatever, and by the time that it was too dark to carry on the work on the second evening, the prison was taken down to the surface of the earth. Whilst one part of the populace was at work on the Bastille and Governor's house, another part was at work on the wall that surrounded the prison, which was thrown into the ditch by the first night. The draw-bridge also was thrown into the ditch and buried under the rubbish.

"When it was dark, the people retired as on the former night, and the most strict order and decorum were observed."

"It must doubtless appear surprising that it never once occurred to any person present to examine the apartments under ground: nor, till the prison was pulled down to the surface, were these subterranean cells I believe once thought of."

## Cowper Expresses His Thanks

[Addressed to Lady Henkeith.]

This cap, that so stately appears,  
With ribbon-bound tassels on high,  
Which seems by the crest that it rears  
Ambitious of brushing the sky;  
This cap to my cousin I owe,  
She gave it, and gave me beside,  
Wreathed into an elegant bow,  
The ribbon with which it is tied.

These carpets so soft to the foot,  
Caledonia's traffic and pride,  
O spare them, ye knights of the boot,  
Escaped from a cross-country ride!  
This table and mirror within,  
Secure from collision and dust,  
At which I oft shave cheek and chin,  
And periwig nicely adjust:

This movable structure of shelves,  
For its beauty admired and its use,  
And charged with octavos and twelves,  
The gayest I had to produce;  
Where, flaming in scarlet and gold,  
My poems enchanted I view,  
And hope, in due time, to behold  
My Iliad and Odyssey too:

All these are not half that I owe  
To One, from our earliest youth  
To me ever ready to show  
Benignity, friendship, and truth;

Thus compassed about with the goods  
And chattels of leisure and ease,  
I indulge my poetical moods  
In many such fancies as these;  
And fancies I fear they will seem—  
Poets' goods are not often so fine;  
The poets will swear that I dream,  
When I sing of the splendor of mine.  
—Cowper.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### A Great Movement Gets Under Way

WHILE it is, of course, impossible to say what the movement for disarmament, started by President Harding, will come to, there is no denying its far-reaching possibilities. The purpose bound up in that term, disarmament, upon which the forthcoming conference of powers is to rest, is a great and good one, and the possibilities of good are infinite. The essential greatness of the movement, indeed, may be said to have been indicated by the constant expansion that has been noticeable since the Borah resolution first won a slighting recognition in the United States Congress. The resolution appeared to be a rather small acorn when it was first noticed, but a sturdy oak seems to be growing from it. The development has shown new strength at every successive stage, with ever broader expansion. It has already reached proportions considerably greater than what the sponsor of the resolution had in mind. But the rapid spread suggests that the time is ripe for growth, and that something of truly great import will be the outcome. Epoch-making movements for world betterment, as a rule, do not get under way all at once. They hitch forward, first here, then there, with false starts at many points. A forward surge at one place proves unavailing through the lagging weight of the matter somewhere else. But at length comes that wonderful moment when, almost as by a miracle, all parts of the matter begin to move together, and a great thing is discovered to be really under way.

One may be encouraged to feel that something of this sort is now being observed. Perhaps it is not without some deep significance that the wires are spreading, practically simultaneously, the news of a truce between the discordant elements in Ireland, with a readiness on both sides to make concessions for the common welfare, and the information that the powers of West and East are welcoming the suggestion of a conference for the reduction of armaments, with a friendly effort to settle any differences that might stand in the way of that high purpose. What the world has long been waiting for, what the masses of intelligent people everywhere have declared to be the imperative need of humanity, following the awful lessons of the last war, seems now, for the first time, in a fair way to be practically undertaken. Out of the movement now developing, that nothing should result for the establishment of world peace seems incredible.

The very fact that the conference, as now being arranged, will hardly make the armament question its first consideration, is not a matter for discouragement. Rather the contrary is true. As President Harding has wisely intimated, real progress toward a joint limitation of armament by the great nations could hardly be hoped for until some understanding should have been reached with respect to the problems now shaping themselves in the Pacific areas. The thing is more complicated than perhaps it seemed, to many, when first broached and generally discussed. But now, in distinction from other times and periods, the nations are no longer in a mood to allow the complications to constitute an obstruction to progress. At last the nations appear to be ready. In that willingness is the real promise. With the common sentiment actually disposed to do something, one favorable condition conduces to others. Not incredibly, then, the proposal for cutting down the war establishment will bring in its train the peaceful adjustment of those differences in the Far East that might, in default of adjustment, constitute a threat of future wars. Whatever doubts have existed in America as to the portent of any renewal of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan, whatever sense of injustice is felt by China over the incursions of Japan on the mainland and the matter of Shantung, whatever differences have been noted over such things as the open door policy, the Japanese control of Pacific islands, and the maintenance of bases for communication, may now all come to a full hearing, and be settled by agreement, after friendly discussion.

That something has occurred to bring these questions before a gathering of the powers is in itself a reason for hopeful expectation. It is to be remembered that the war just past, despite the extent of its destruction, was practically limited to the Atlantic regions of the world. Its effect upon the Pacific regions was to raise new problems, rather than to solve any. The hopeful import of this forthcoming conference, therefore, is in the fact that problems so recently created, or defined, as these of the Pacific, are coming up for world consideration without delay. They are not to be allowed to lie, developing bitterness, through a period of years. They are to be taken up now, before any extreme of bitterness has had opportunity to develop. As they shall be considered, it is to be expected that the possible sources of trouble in that part of the world will be uncovered, and dealt with so justly as to establish peace. Though a war had to be fought before the problems of the Atlantic could be brought to the phase of settlement, the problems of the Pacific bid fair to find their settlement in the wiser methods of arbitration. When the outstanding differences west and east are thus pacified, any reasonableness in the upkeep of vast armaments will disappear. In the light of this consideration, it is not surprising that there is talk, already, of the probability that this conference will lead to something still beyond, that it will even open the way to that formal association of nations to which President Harding has pledged his effort.

### A Hispano-American Congress

THE recent meeting, in Seville, of the Hispano-American Congress of Geography and History was one of those events which the Spaniard manages so well. For some time past, Spain has been seeking to draw closer the bonds between herself and the nations of Spanish

descent in South America. In the years immediately preceding the war the idea was debated with enthusiasm on both sides of the Atlantic, and a visit of the King of Spain to Spanish America, on the first favorable opportunity, came to be regarded as an event as desirable as it was inevitable. During the war the whole matter was held in abeyance, but no sooner was the armistice signed than Spain began picking up the threads of her favorite enterprise. The visit of the King of Spain is still a fact unaccomplished, but, during the past two years, much really valuable work has been done in the way of promoting a freer flow of intercourse between the two great divisions of the Spanish-speaking peoples.

The recent Hispano-American congress at Seville cannot fail to have helped considerably to this end. It is true that, to read the speeches that were delivered by the various Spanish or Spanish-American delegates, it would be hard to imagine that the relations between the two peoples were capable of any further improvement. But, when every allowance has been made for the Spaniard's love of a "great occasion," and his extraordinary ability to live up to it, it will be found that the work done at Seville and the very able historical reviews that were presented to the congress were of real and lasting value. When the Marquess of Laurencin, the president of the congress, sought to show that Spain as a nation was not responsible for the excesses committed during the conquest of South America, and insisted that, if all the facts were known, the "black legend," in so far as it referred to Spanish action in the New World, "would be destroyed in its fundamentals," he was, no doubt, entering upon a thorny subject. Inasmuch, however, as it was inconceivable that there should be anyone at the congress who would have the smallest desire to question the position he took up on this subject, all was well.

From a purely historical point of view, the most interesting contribution made to the proceedings of the congress was, perhaps, the address delivered by the Marquess de Figueroa. His vivid portrayal of the events which led up to the discovery of America, the adventurous colonizing spirit which pervaded the whole of Spain and Portugal, the tales which were spread abroad of the "mysterious sea beyond the horizon," and of the strange adventures that would surely be met with by anyone who dared to traverse it, the coming of Columbus, his faith, courage, and final triumph, all these were set forth in a way curiously vivid and unquestionably able. Altogether the congress served to emphasize the fact that Spain and Spanish-America have a great common heritage. They have much to learn from each other, and a closer union is, from every point of view, greatly to be desired.

### The Strange Quietude About Coal

IT SEEMS almost incredible that the summer is being allowed to pass without any visible government action to relieve the coal situation. Beyond any reasonable doubt, the powerful lobby of the coal interests of the country had its way with the United States Senate, when the Frelinghuysen bills were pigeonholed, last month. The coal men argued that the bills were too drastic, that they went too far toward government control of the industry. But if the Senate had been truly representative of popular sentiment it might well have made those bills the basis of some relief for the consumer, instead of allowing them to go altogether into the discard. The Senate need not have been so hastily frightened away from regulative action by the cry of government control. If it were equally sensitive to the untoward aspects of private control, which are now so obvious, it would have found a way to make use of the Frelinghuysen proposals for the public benefit, even though it altered them appreciably from their original form. The bills are now laid away in committee, apparently disposed of for the present. And the situation is still calling aloud for relief.

Everybody except the legislators, apparently, realizes that coal, with clothing and housing facilities, is about the only thing that has not shown a falling price in the last few years. But coal, far from showing a drop, shows a net increase. Only last autumn the price was lifted to the tune of about \$1.50 a ton. It has not been materially reduced since then. Even at that time the increase was widely characterized as inexcusable, unjustifiable, unwarranted. Newspaper reports, based on the statements of such people as fuel commissioners and government representatives, freely pointed the unreasonableness of the advance. Yet the advance was insisted upon by the coal men, and they got what they demanded. Not a finger of the government was lifted to prevent them. Prices today are, roughly, within half a dollar a ton of what they were last fall, and they are slowly rising as winter draws nigh. Still there is no sign of effective government action for relief. Just as the Senate virtually deserted the public in this matter, so apparently all other government agencies are leaving it in the lurch. What will the day of reckoning bring?

The quietude everywhere respecting coal is one of the most remarkable phases of the situation. Coal seems to be in the mind of almost every householder, one way or another. It is also a matter of consideration for the managers of industry. There has been general agreement that serious consequences would be incurred if the purchase and movement of coal from mines to points of consumption were not negotiated before the summer should be far advanced. But the summer is passing, and yet there is this strange silence.

Even that curious imposition by the State of Pennsylvania, of a tax of 25 cents a ton upon all Pennsylvania coal shipped out of the State, has aroused almost no protest. Such protest as has been made, has amounted to nothing, so far. Yet two points about this tax should be enough to arouse consumers everywhere to resistance. One is the intimation that the tax of 25 cents at the mines will be passed on to consumers in other states at from 30 to 40 cents, by the coal interests. Why the mere fixing of a tax by the State of Pennsylvania should involve a charge to the consumer of more than the face of the tax, is something that only coal dealers know how to explain. The other point is that the tax appears, on the face of it, to be in direct contravention of the United States Constitution. Paragraph 5 of Section IX is as follows:

"No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state." Pennsylvania, or some other state, attempted such a tax on coal once before, only to have it eventually nullified, as contrary to the Constitution. The way the procedure affected ordinary consumers at that time is illuminating. They had to pay the tax in order to get their coal. By the time the decision of unconstitutionality had been made much of the taxed coal had been consumed. Corporations, and others using coal in large quantities, appear to have been able to secure a rebate of the amount of the tax. But the host of small users found this impracticable or impossible. What they paid on the score of the tax stayed in the pockets of the coal men. The Attorney-General of Massachusetts has been officially asked to take action against Pennsylvania to test the constitutionality of the present tax. Every state that uses Pennsylvania coal should set its law department in action upon it. So long as the least question of its justifiability exists public authorities should concentrate attention upon it until it is either authenticated or nullified. It should not be permitted to serve as one more device enabling coal operators to exploit the consumers.

### A Bridge for San Francisco Bay

AS IN the case of the new connecting link in the Chicago boulevard system, or the traffic tube under the Hudson River, the project for a bridge across San Francisco Bay will doubtless be accomplished after the demand for it has been sufficiently advertised. San Francisco, situated on a peninsula and separated by the bay from both Sausalito on the north and Berkeley, Oakland, and Alameda on the east, has depended on ferries perhaps more than any other city in the United States. Though these ferries have been rapid and efficient in the transportation of hundreds of thousands of people daily, the great increase in automobile traffic has aroused a new demand for either a bridge over, or a tube under the bay, since ferries are inadequate to carry more than a small number of motor cars each day.

At present most motorists seldom try to cross the bay, for, especially on Saturdays and Sundays, they realize the limitations of the ferry service. Thus those in San Francisco are usually limited to trips southward, and those on the other side of the bay, usually do not motor on the peninsula. A bridge or a tube would provide a wider range of action for both pleasure cars and business cars. The reason for the reluctance, so far, to set to work on such a project has been the feeling that the shipping in the harbor should not be interfered with. Undoubtedly a bridge covering the present main ferry route would restrict the movement of ships considerably; but a bridge farther south, as is now proposed, to consist of viaduct approaches with a bascule bridge between, would hinder the shipping no more than similar structures in other important harbors.

Though the present project is for a toll bridge to be constructed by private capital, it is doubtful whether such a private enterprise would be permanently satisfactory. This private initiative, however, will doubtless arouse the public to demand either a free public structure now or the purchase of the privately built bridge for the public later. The bridge will, of course, be expensive and difficult to build; but the expense and the difficulties are no greater than have been met in many other projects in cities no larger than San Francisco. If it can be proved that the bridge will be of sufficient service to the public, it will undoubtedly be constructed sooner or later, and meanwhile a thorough discussion of the project will show whether or not it is feasible now. It is right that traffic of all sorts should be well provided for, since free movement is one of the fundamental factors in civilization.

### About Examinations

IN THESE days, when specialists in education, and many other people who are not specialists, are beginning to have their faith in examinations seriously shaken, it is interesting to recall how ancient an institution is being attacked. Of course there are examinations and examinations. From a historical point of view, the term covers a multitude of systems. But there is no escaping the fact that the modern competitive examination, as it existed when it had reached the zenith of its authority, a few years ago, bore a strangely exact resemblance to the marvelous system which China maintained through all the centuries for her civil service, until the famous edict of 1906. True, China is a perpetual reminder to the rest of the world that there is nothing new under the sun, but, in the matter of examinations, it is really rather humiliating to look back into the history of China, long centuries before the Christian era, and to find the examination coach, for instance, not only flourishing, in so far as anyone connected with education could ever be said to have flourished in any country, but occupying a long-established position in society. He was, moreover, to be found in almost every town of any size, and, although the market for coaches was probably at all times sadly overstocked, the successful ones, no doubt, had large classes and wide reputations. The army of candidates must have been an ever growing one. There was no limit as to the number of times a man might try, whilst the number that passed each year, in comparison to the number making the attempt, was comparatively small.

And what a system it was for Chinese completeness! First came the local preliminary examination held before the literary chancellor, in the prefecture to which the candidate belonged. If the candidate was successful in this venture, he was permitted to enter himself for an examination held every three years in the capital of the province, and, if again successful, he might take the final examination held in Peking, also every three years, and open to provincial graduates from all parts of the Chinese Empire. Success in this examination entitled the candidate to the much-coveted degree of chin shih, or metropolitan graduate, and finally opened the door to official employment.

Now all this was, of course, centuries before Socrates practiced his famous "method" in Athens, and many more centuries before the doctors of civil and canon law, at Bologna, held their famous public and private examinations of all those candidates who sought the "license to teach." The examinations of medieval Europe were

strangely unlike the examinations in China, three and four thousand years ago, or the orthodox examination of today. The great test of the candidate was his ability to "dispute." In the University of Paris, even in the preliminary test, the candidate had to dispute in grammar or logic with a master. After this came another disputation, which took the form of defending a thesis against an opponent. Before receiving his license as a teacher he had to maintain yet another thesis, and before being received into the faculty as a master there came another, a peculiarly solemn disputation known as "Vespers."

There was, it is true, much other examination as well, rigid inquiries as to the candidate's attendance at lectures and performance of exercises, as to his general compliance with prescribed conditions, as well as his general acquaintance with prescribed books. But the great test was the disputation. Whether the modern skepticism concerning the value of the examinations will result in an abandonment of China and a return to medieval Europe remains to be seen. In all probability, there will be a compromise on what is good in both.

### Editorial Notes

NOTHING could illustrate more clearly the failure of America to provide for the proper distribution of her immigrants than the recent census statistics giving the number of foreign-born farmers in the country in 1920 and in 1910. During those ten years, despite the war, immigration continued, yet in 1920 there were 13.2 per cent fewer farmers of foreign parentage than there were at the beginning of the decade. Immigrants were landing through all that time, from 1910 to 1914 in unprecedented numbers, yet the ten years' balance sheet shows a decrease of 88,502 foreign-born tillers of the soil. America has put checks upon immigration, she has set in operation a process of selection from among the many who would come to her shores. The urgent problem which remains, and which has been curiously neglected in the various campaigns of Americanization, is the effective distribution of these newcomers who arrive to places where they can best help America and themselves; to prevent their gathering in congested, foreign-speaking slums in cities, and to give them a chance at productive independence with a share in the air, land, and water of the countryside, of which few nations can offer such a glorious abundance as America.

THE steady progress of New York City out of the isolation imposed by its encircling rivers is always interesting. It seems hardly more than a few years ago when Brooklyn Bridge was the only highway leading out from Manhattan Island, excepting on the north. Now the Manhattan, Williamsburg, and Queensboro Bridges all connect Manhattan with Brooklyn, each at a point farther north than its predecessor. And the people in the neighborhood of Harlem River are pressing for the construction of still another bridge, from the easterly end of One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Street. This would curve in a generally southeasterly direction, crossing Randall's and Ward's islands, and end at Long Island City. Its promoters urge the need of its construction, since the most northerly bridge now available is the Queensboro, at Fifty-Ninth Street. Probably the Harlem folk will succeed with their project, for bridge-building seems to be very much in vogue in New York. Even the broader expanse of the Hudson River is not to go unspanned. It is likely to have the greatest bridge of all, before very long, at Fifty-Ninth Street. As the advantages of existing bridges are realized, they become arguments for additional structures. And bridges, it seems, are still to be needed, even though, to the many railway tunnels now passing beneath New York waters, there is soon to be added a Hudson tunnel for vehicles.

THE Poles are making an earnest effort to initiate Americans into the mysteries of Polish pronunciation. Half the difficulty of the foreigner results from the bewildering spelling and the use of apparently superfluous consonants and accents. The Poles' "sz," for instance, is only our old friend "sh" as in show; their "cz" our "ch" as in charity; their "a," with a kind of cedilla under it, our "o" as in no, but with a very indistinct "m" or "n" sound following it; their "j" is our "y," their "w" is like our "v" or "f," according to its position in a word. But one refrains before these masterpieces of Polish orthographical complications. Enough has been said, however, to show that the puzzling collection of Polish consonants holds no terrors for the really initiated. Everybody remembers the rocks upon which the English-speaking tongue split during the war in the effort to pronounce "Przemysl." But it was, as a fact, quite an easy word. All that was needed was to spell it "Pshemish" and there you were! Throw in the final "l" as an afterthought. Quite simple!

THERE is often danger in propaganda, and Mr. Kellaway, the presiding genius of the English telephone system, may find disadvantages in even the mild attempts he is making in that direction. The London press has been provided with a letter from a merchant whose lines had been disconnected and, such was the agility of the telephone experts, set right within twenty-four hours. Complaints have been so numerous that Mr. Kellaway feels this record connection should be known. It is wonderful, but the worst of it is that all the many people who have been put off from week to week, and month to month, are writing to ask what they have done that they should not be treated in the same expeditious way. Now Mr. Kellaway is in for it.

MR. BERNARD SHAW was cheered to the echo when he said, at a meeting of the British Musical Society, that people must understand they do not want in their drawing rooms pianos that are made for an enormous concert hall. The instrument for which Beethoven wrote his chamber music was of a very different quality from the modern metallic piano. If our houses are to be made tolerable we must get back to something quieter. The applause indicated that Mr. Shaw had touched a matter inviting the practice of an essential in all democracies, the Golden Rule.